18 JUL. 1932
REGD. NO.
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XX NO. 171 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Ex-Viceroy In Line With Die-Hards

Irwin As Bad As The Rest

Says Moderates Have Misunderstood: Hoare Has Not Abandoned Conference Method

LONDON, July 16.

LORD IRWIN.

Lord Irwin speaking at Thirsk, said regarding India that the Government and Parliament were pledged to a policy designed to confer federation on India and responsibility for the management of her own affairs, subject during the transition, to safeguards essential to the interests of India herself.

CABINET RIGHT

He believed the policy to be right. If he did not think Government to be sincere he would never have joined it.

MODERATES HAVE "MISUNDERSTOOD"

Wellwishers would regret that Moderate men felt it necessary to withdraw co-operation in constitution-building. He could only think that they had misunderstood Sir Samuel Hoare and had been brought to think that Government was abandoning the Conference method for a method whereby the Government could impose their own decision without further consultation of Indian opinion.—Reuter.

ANOTHER 'CLEAN RECORD' DAY

CITY QUIET ON SUNDAY

24 "Bad Characters" To Be Deported

Bombay again showed a clean record on Sunday and people were seen moving about the city freely as if the riots were a thing of the past.

A gang of 24 "bad characters" both Hindus and Muslims arrested by the Pydhownie police during the riots were ordered to be deported out of Bombay by the Police Commissioner. They were suspected to have taken part in rioting and looting.

MINOR ASSAULTS.

Two minor cases of assault were registered in the Crescent Free Hospital in the evening.

Normal Business In City Sub-Post Offices

The following postal notice has been issued:—

With effect from Monday the 18th instant, the undermentioned town sub-offices will re-open and resume normal business hours. (1) Mandvi; (2) P. Dock; (3) Null Bazaar; (4) B. Mohalla, and (5) Cr. Market.

UNITE AND ORGANISE

FOLLOW PROPHET'S PREACHINGS

Shaukat Ali's Advice To Muslims

"Unite and organise yourselves. Follow Prophet Mahomed. Respect other religions as you would your own and carry on trade only with Muslims without hating others". This was the advice given by Mr. Shaukat Ali, in the course of a speech which he delivered to a crowded audience of Muslim at a meeting held in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, on Sunday afternoon.

The meeting was convened to celebrate the Prophet's Day and Mr. Kutbuddin of the Khilafat Committee presided.

SACRIFICE EVERYTHING TO PLEASE GOD.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, in the course of a short speech appealed to the Muslims to unite and organise themselves to follow the preachings of Prophet Mahomed. Muslims, he said, should fear nobody except their religion; and they should sacrifice everything to please God. He also asked Muslims to respect other religions as they would their own.

Lastly he exhorted the Muslims to encourage trade and commerce by patronising and purchasing goods from Muslims alone because they owed a duty towards their community. This however did not mean that they should hate other communities.

Mr. Azizur Rehman, Mr. Abdul Azizand and Mr. Badar Jalali also addressed the meeting.

DON'T REMAIN A SLAVE.

The president, in the course of his remarks, stated that in his opinion the highest tenet of Islam was that a Muslim should never be content to remain a slave.

The meeting terminated with prayers which were led by a Kazi.

This meeting was preceded by another which was held earlier under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association at the same place, Mr. Badar Jalal presiding.

De Valera To Launch "Buy Irish" Campaign

DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY

CLASS BARRIERS FAST DISAPPEARING

A Noteworthy Social Gathering

Caste Hindus and members of the "depressed class" and "untouchable" communities intermingled themselves at a social gathering held at Parel, on Sunday morning, to celebrate the Anti-Untouchability Day in Bombay.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, who presided over the function, commended the fact that in Bombay the disabilities imposed on the so-called "depressed classes" and "untouchables" were fast disappearing. This was evident from the fact the President and delegates of the recent All-India Depressed Classes Conference enjoyed the hospitality of leading Caste Hindus at the Hindu Gymkhana. They were also feted at the Brahman Samaj Hall which was an indication that the Caste Hindus no longer wanted to treat the "depressed classes" on unequal terms.

The speaker also explained the resolutions recently passed by the All-India Depressed Class Conference favouring joint electorates and supporting the Rajah-Munje Pact.

Light refreshments were served which were partaken of by a mixed company of Caste Hindus and "Depressed Classes."

ABORTIVE LONDON CONFERENCE SEQUEL

How Free State Answers British Tariffs

LONDON, July 16.

The hope that the land annuities dispute will be settled by peaceful methods has been practically abandoned at Dublin.

The economic war which has already begun in British ports will undoubtedly now be waged on the Free State side as soon as the Emergency Bill which passed the Dail yesterday becomes law. There will be probably be an interval of three weeks before it can operate. It comes before the Senate on Monday and though the Upper House has not power to amend it as it is money bill, can make recommendations regarding it.

CHOICE BEFORE DAIL.

The result is that either the Dail must be summoned to consider recommendations or they will be ignored and the Bill will become law after a period of 21 days. The latter procedure is almost certain to be adopted as the Dail has risen for the summer recess.

"BUY IRISH" CAMPAIGN."

While gravest anxiety prevails about the economic consequences of the dispute, Mr. De Valera hopes to find new channels of trade. It was significantly stated in the Dail yesterday that the Emergency Bill will be used not only to recoup the losses caused by British tariffs but to find new fields for markets. Negotiations are known to be proceeding with other countries and Mr. De Valera intimated that inducements would be offered to them to buy Irish goods.

(LATER.)

"OFFER REMAINS OPEN"

It is officially announced that the Government offered Mr. De Valera that on the agreement regarding the terms of reference for arbitration or even further discussion and on the payment of money involved, special duties would be suspended.

The offer remains open.—Reuter.

ANGLO—IRISH DEADLOCK

British Govt.'s Statement On Tribunal And Land

LONDON, July 16.

The following statement in reference to the Anglo-Irish negotiations was issued tonight:—

"The position of the British Government regarding the Irish Free State is as follows:—The dispute over land annuities which has given rise to the trouble relates to payments which the Irish Free State Government agreed to make some years ago and which hitherto have been regularly made year by year with the sanction of the Free State Parliament. The offer of arbitration came from the British Government and was formally made to Mr. De Valera on June 16 last. The Free State Government raised difficulties as to how any Court of Arbitration could be constituted. Even on that however they have come to no close negotiations with London.

TRIBUNAL PROPOSAL.

At the last minute the proposal was put to the British Government that the facts should be enquired into by a body of four, two to be appointed by the Irish Free State Government and the other two to be appointed by the British Government. The novelty of this proposal lies in the fact that it was not proposed that the decision of this body should have any winding effect. When the four had drafted their report the Governments were to negotiate and no proposal was made for the means of coming to an agreement should the negotiations fail. The proposal there involved weeks if not months of talk with no certainty of an agreement at the end.

ANNUITIES QUESTION.

In the mentime the relations between the Governments would have been deteriorating. The British Government anxious for a settlement of the annuities question were willing for arbitration by a specially set up body, or for further discussion as to whether direct contact could be maintained between the Governments on the means of finding or settlement of the financial questions. They proposed that the present situation or deadlock should be treated in the way in which money disputes are often treated in a law court that is that the payments contested should be made pending a decision with the undertaking that even these payments should be subject to any ultimate settlement.

BRITAIN'S TERMS.

They proposed that upon the agreement as to the terms of reference for arbitration or as to further discussion and upon payment of the money involved all present action should be suspended including the collection of revenue by way of special customs, and that remains their position. They are prepared as soon as they receive communication from the Free State Government to this effect to enter at once into such an agreement and this dispute will be ended."—B.O.W.

Anglo—French "Conference" Pact

LONDON, July 16.

Berlin.—Germany wants to know more about Anglo-French "Conference" pact as it is called here before replying to Britain's invitation to endorce it and Count Bernstorff, Charge De Affaires in London, has been instructed to make enquiries about the pact.

It is stated semiofficially that Government welcomes the idea of friendly exchange of views on European policy but requires patient interpretation of the agreement and further enlightment on the pact.—Reuter.

Amicable Settlement By Hindu & Muslim Leaders

CAUSE OF TENSION AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET REMOVED

Committee Of Four Influential Residents To Ensure Friendly Relations

A dispute which arose between Hindus and Muslims residing near the Jumma Mosque, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, and which was the cause of considerable tension in the locality on Sunday evening was settled amicably by the intervention of the leaders of both communities.

Opposite the Mosque there is a Hindu temple where, twice in the evenings, every day, the worship of Maruti takes place to the accompaniment of the ringing of bells.

MUSLIMS' COMPLAINT.

The Muslims complained on Saturday that the Hindus were ringing the bells too loudly thereby causing annoyance to those assembled in the Mosque for their evening prayers.

This led to a feeling of tension between the two communities and large numbers of Hindus and Muslims flocked near the Mosque and the Temple respectively on Sunday evening. The crowds were in no mood to disperse, even when asked to do so by the police, and, in the meantime, a conference of the leaders of both communities was held, and a settlement was arrived at.

LEADERS CONFER.

The Muslims were represented by Sirdar Suleman Kassum Mitha, Mr. Rahimtullah Chinoy, and Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljl, while the Hindus were represented by Messrs. Mathradas Vasanji Khimji and Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji.

It was argued, on behalf of the Muslims, that the worship in the Temple which was accompanied with he ringing of the bells coincided with the prayers in the Mosque.

The Hindu members replied that it was not so.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Finally the Conference appointed a committee of four influential residents of the locality consisting of two Muslims and two Hindus to see that each side gave no cause for complaint and ensure friendly relations between the two communities.

Complaints if any were to be addressed to these gentlemen whose duty it was to attend to them promptly and remove any cause for misunderstanding.

After this agreement was reached the crowds were persuaded by the police to disperse.

COTTON BROKER ARRESTED

UNDER SPECIAL POWERS' ORDINANCE

Alleged Taking Part In Boycott Propaganda

A cotton broker who was suspected by the Bombay C. I. D. to be taking a leading part in carrying out the boycott propaganda in the Bombay Cotton Market was arrested under the Special Powers' Ordinance on Saturday night.

The arrest was effected while the man was sleeping at his residence at Amarwadi, Khattar Lane, Bombay.

Communication Restored

SIMLA, July 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bulsar, wires under to-day's date that the breach in the Down line at mile 151/152 between Navsari and Maroli has been repaired, and that communication on the Down-Line was restored at 2 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

BARON COLLAPSES IN COURT

Otto Guttman Found Guilty Of Cardsharping & Jailed

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 16.

Vienna.—Baron Otto Guttmann found guilty of cardsharping in a case which caused upheaval in the Vienna society, collapsed in the court when he was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment with a day of fasting every month.

Two servants found guilty of complicity were sentenced to six months each with a monthly day of fasting, while Baron Henry Menasse remains under arrest awaiting trial.

A remarkable feature of the trial was that a specimen game of baccarat was played in the court with tablets and cards confiscated by the police at the time of the arrest in which the accused Barons were pitted against two experts.

The prosecution alleged that the Barons belonged to cardsharping gang whose leader disappeared and was arrested at Fiume.

Toll Of The Ordinances

27,560 PRISONERS AT END OF JUNE

Small Increases In Bombay And Assam

SIMLA, July 17.

The total number of persons convicted under the ordinary law and under the Ordinances for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement and undergoing imprisonment at the end of June in all the Provinces, except Madras, was 27,560 as against 29,227 for the same provinces at the end of the previous month, and 30,674 at the end of April.

INCREASE IN BOMBAY.

The number of prisoners has fallen in all the Provinces except in Bombay and Assam, where there were small increases of 211 and 22 respectively.

In Bengal the number of prisoners fell from 4,835 to 4,544; in the U. P. from 6,150 to 5,863; in Behar and Orissa from 3,251 to 2,670 and in the North-West Frontier Province from 3,864 to 3,313.

RELEASES ON APOLOGY.

The total number released on apology up to the end of June is 5,846 of which 2,561 come from the United Provinces and 2,174 from the North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

138150

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Words
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE

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Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

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Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

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WANTED—CANVASSERS, males and females both on good and liberal commission. Apply CHIEF AGENT, EASTERN BANKING & PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Vila Parle.
A R7553

WANTED—An excellent GOANESE COOK for a nobleman's household in Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply with testimonials stating terms and salary required to Box No. 1639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5240

WANTED—A CHEMICAL EXPERT for a Match Factory, Good pay, lodging free. Preference will be given to Japanese. Apply with testimonials to 2140, Sukhsadan, Naisarak, DELHI.
A R 7507

WANTED—CANDIDATES for services of any description to consult us enclosing stamps. EMPIRE SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Allahabad.
A R 7515

COMPETENT SALESMAN—Conversent in Millstores and Chemicals Line in Textile Industry immediately Required for Export. Import Firm. Apply with testimonials stating salary, to Box No. 1646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7572

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes, ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc., Engg. Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow
A R 7570

Situations Wanted

YOUNG, Experienced, Indian Christian seeks IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT, as Typist, General and Despatching Clerk, Office Assistant and Salesman in Deccan, lowest possible pay accepted Please apply to Box No. 1645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 7569

Loans

LOANS GRANTED WITHOUT INTEREST. Admission up-to 25th July, 1932. Send Admission fee Rupee One to Register your name and avoid disappointment. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L R 7562

Agents Wanted

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS all over C P. for well-known MOTORPOWER (Motorist's Demand of the day) and for KEROSENEPOWER (a rare household Economy) all over India. Cash Security Rs. 50 and maintaining stocks essential. Apply: INTER-TROPICAL SUPPLY AGENCY, Bunder Road, Karachi.
A R7532

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AMERICAN COTTON — Friday 584 came correct, Daily Proof with this paper. Earn Hundreds! Genuine Scheme! Daily Rs. 15 or more Profits! Daily Two Sure Figures! Fees Rs. 5 after results. SUNRISE COTTON BANKERS, 107, Esplanade Road, 3rd Floor.
P R 7571

EARN Rs. 320 monthly on investment of Rs. 30, by consulting American Cotton Expert Professor SHROFF, Esmail Building, 4th floor, 381, Hornby Road, opposite Fountain.
P R7567

Trade Announcement

WE UNDERTAKE for Studios, Private persons and institutions portraits (oil) photo enlargements finishing, ink linework, posters, wall picture painting etc. Orders solicited. DUBASHI'S ART WORKS, Vile Parle (Bombay).
T 5172

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FOR SUPERIOR APPOINTMENTS. No matter where you live or what you do we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D. Railway, Municipal, District Boards, Mercantile Services, etc. Splendid Prospectus for our Postal Students. Qualify yourself with a few months' training. Apply for free Prospectus No. 172—B and Calendar, 1932, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.
E

Books and Stamps

TRUE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF INDIA—Awake, arise and act. Our beloved Motherland calls you to duty. Have iron will and irrepressible faith. Stand by her through and through. Save her from disruptive forces and knit her closer into NATIONAL UNITY. Pahwa's book. "THE RING OF THE INDIAN BELL OR PLAIN WORDS ABOUT INDIA," deals with the present-day pressing problems of India comprehensively and will help you to decide your course of action. It is full of information and suggestion and says things with uncommon courage and candour. Excellent press opinions. Rs. 5/8/- Order from well-known Booksellers or direct from THAKARDASS PAHWA,, Block 13, Sargodha (Punjab).
L R7531

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—BOILER, 160 lbs. to 180 lbs. measure 27' x 7-1/2' or 30' x 8' in working order slightly used make Marshall and Sons, Lancashire. Two smaller sizes 120 lbs. measure L20' onwards. Apply with definite price. Mr. JANARDANRAO, SHROFF, Raichoor.
N R7545

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch. Per Insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1932, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1932.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 28th day of July, 1932, to the 8th day of August, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1932.
5252

THE CEYLON SPG. & WVG. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1932, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1932.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy, as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

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By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1932.
5253

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN hat the TWENTEETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1932.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

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By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1932.
5254

RE. TEL. 2463J

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO. OF BATLIBOI & CO. Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory.
5198

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Greatest Kid in the World.
"SKIPPY"
featuring
JACKIE COOPER
ROBERT COOGAN
A Thrilling Story of Boyhood.

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
BARBARA STANWYCK
IN
"TEN CENTS A DANCE"
She danced with a 1,000 men but only one danced in her heart.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30 and 10 P.M.
DUCK JONES
in
"THE LONE RIDER"
A Thrilling Breath-Taking Drama.

OPERA HOUSE
To-day at 6 P.M.
J. GRANT ANDERSON
presents
THE TOY CART
Founded on the MRICHCHA-KATIKA OF SUDRAKA.
By an All-India Cast in the English Language.

Public Notices

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1932, at 4-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1932.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 28th day of July, 1932, to the 8th day of August, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1932.
5255

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of addtions and alterations to building at Napean Sea Road. Forms of Tender could be had at Rs. 5/-. Deposit with Tender Rs. 500/- Tenders will be received up to 4 p. m. 27th instant. Further particulars could be obtained from Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA, Chartered Architects, 63, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
5286

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 a. m. (S. T.)
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 16th July, 1932.
5283

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

About 60 pieces very rich brand new Persian Carpets of various sizes and designs in varigated colours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

YOU
CAN BECOME A
MASTER OF ENGLISH
by taking up in spare moments the world-renowned Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course.
Write for full particulars to:—
The Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3259 of 1924

MANEKJI MUNCHERJI BOTTLEWALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff.
vs.
ARDESHIR MERWANJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant
and
DARASHAW DHUNJISHAW COMMISSARIATWALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay 1st Assignee
and
TEHMURAS MANEKSHAW GANDHI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... 2nd Assignee Applicant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 29th day of June, 1925, it was ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,95,286-8-0 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin hereof (taxed at Rs. 2989-6-0) and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date thereof, till payment and that if the defendant pays towards the Decretal amount the sum of Rs. 50,000/- every year (such year to commence from the first day of October, 1925) by monthly instalments of Rs. 3,000/- (the first of such instalments to be paid on the 1st day of October, 1925), and the balance of the said sum of Rs. 50,000/- before the end of such year and if the Defendant regularly pays on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year the interest then due under the decree then execution of the said decree be not issued against the person of the defendant but that if the defendant commits default in payment of any such instalment or balance or interest in manner aforesaid then the plaintiff be and he is at liberty to proceed in execution against the person of the defendant and that nothing therein contained shall debar the remedy of the plaintiff to proceed in execution against any property of the Defendant for the whole amount of the decree or such balance as may from time to time be due thereunder.

And Whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 24th day of June, 1932, the following moveable property namely 563 cases said to contain Beer was attached.

Notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 29th day of June, 1932, sell by Public Auction on the 27th day of July, 1932, at 4 P. M. (S. T.) at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree Interest and costs of previous and of this execution when taxed together with Sheriff's poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

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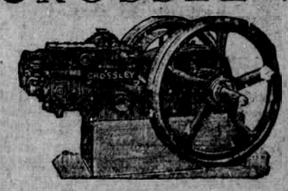

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TRADE AND FINANCE

GOVERNMENT TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF CHEAP MONEY

Yield On Treasury Bills Reduced

WIDE PRICE MOVEMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BOMBAY, July 15.

MONEY

Although the money market was fairly well supplied with funds they were none too abundant and call loans were usable at 2-1/2 to 3 per cent. Although the trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank showed a fall of Rs. 157.04 lacs, the activity in the gilt-edged market resulting in large purchases of various scrips and the continued export of gold which also occupied a fair amount of current funds were the mainstay of the money market.

TREASURY BILLS

Government have taken full advantage of cheap money rates and have accordingly reduced the yield on three months treasury bills to 3 per cent per annum and all tenders over the level were rejected and out of the total amount of over Rs. 4 crores tendered. Only Rs. 28 lacs were accepted. Even for 6 months Government do not appear to be in a mood to offer a better return than 3-5/8 even though very few applications were received above this level and despite Government's clear indication about the yields on these bills. Six months bills will not attract foreign investors since the spot rupee sterling exchange command a premium of about 5/32d over 6 months forward delivery and this loss will reduce the return to a level under 2 per cent. Government have however enhanced the scope for local investors by introducing the sale of six months intermediate bills and in absence of any other profitable investment of sucr short duration, fair amounts may be invested every week in three as well as six months bills. The matudities during this period amounted to Rs. 434 lacs, while renewals amounted only to Rs. 61.50 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates, one to three months 2 and a half per cent and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 8th July 1932 shows a small decline of Rs. 49.07 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 21. 18,74,000 as compared with Rs. 16.55 crores at this time last year.

The per centage of cash to liabilities is 26.92, an increase of 0.55 per cent over last week. Loans. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 6.62 lacs, Rs. 107.99 lacs and by Rs. 2.71 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 284.64 lacs to Rs. 16.15 crores probably due to payment of maturing treasury bills in excess of renewals, while other deposits have risen by Rs. 38.69 lacs to Rs. 61.31 crores. The bank rate stands at 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The gilt-edged market continued active with very wide movements in the price of 3 and a half per cent Paper as a result of speculative transactions and advices from the London market. In addition there were large sales and purchases effected by investors who either converted their sterling stocks into rupee securities or sold rupee paper and re-invested the proceeds in other Government of India rupee securities. Large blocks of 3 and a half per cent Paper are expected to change hand at the next settlement which comes of on the 19th July. The price of 3 and a half per cent Paper opened at Rs. 69-15, improved to Rs. 70-4 and after declining to Rs. 69. improved and closed at Rs. 69/10. Among other scrips, the long-terms found favour with the investors and 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan were placed at 76/6 and 4 and a half per cent 1955/60 loan at Rs. 85/4. 4 per cent 1934/37 loan further improved to Rs. 93/13 and 4 and a half per cent 1934 bonds to Rs. 98/14. 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 loans advanced to Rs. 100-14 and Rs. 99/2 and 1939/44 loan to Rs. 95/11. 5 and a half per cent 1938/40 new loan is quoted at Rs. 100/10. 6 per cent bonds due 1932 were placed at Rs. 100/10 and 1933/36 loan at Rs. 101/6 6 and a half per cent Bombay Development Loan imprved to Rs. 105 and treasury bonds to Rs. 103/4.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange market remained firm as a result of continued sales of sterling in connection with the conversion of India sterling loans into rupee securities. Gold also arrived in comparatively larger quantities and provided additional cover without corresponding enquiry for remittances. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 6-1/32d with buyers at 1s. 6-3/32d and a fair amount of business was placed at the middle rate every day. Forward rates were steadier in proportion and quoted as follows:—August 1/6 September October 1/5-31/32 and November, December 1/5-15/16.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from 3.58 3/16 to 3.54-5/8 dollars. French frans appreciated from 91.25 to 90.42. The Belga was almost unchanged at 25.50 and the Italian lira at 69.35.

GOLD

The gold market was quiet at the opening following steady London New York cross rate which in its turn was probably due to the successful conclusion of the Lausanne Conference. The cross rate improved by about 4 points to 3.59 dollars and the price in the local market dropped to Rs. 23/1/3. new York. however did not follow the rise and in fact began to show signs of weakness. The cross rate once again was quoted under 3.55 dollars with the result that the price of ready gold rose to Rs. 28/11/3 and would have been better had it not been for very firm rupee sterling exchange. Arrivals from upcountry were on a larger scale during the week and this week's shipment is expected to be much bigger than that of the last week which amounted to Rs. 70.97 lakhs. In London the quotation forgold improved from 115s. 7d. to 116s. 2d. Sovereign rates moved sympathetically and after declining to Rs. 17/13/9 improved to Rs. 18/0. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28/11/3 and Rs. 28/7/3 for ready and 18th July settlement. The total import during the week amounted to Rs. 111,994 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Steady conditions characterised the silver market during this period barring a small reaction in midweek following advices from Shanghai and London. The tael rose at the opening to 1s. 3/3/16d. and the price of the metal in London to 17-1/16d. In the local market the rate advanced from Rs. 54/11 to Rs. 55/2. A reaction however set in at this stage with a drop in all the markets; the tael declined to 1s. 7.15/16, the price in London to 16-13/16d. and in the local market to Rs. 54/10, but closed almost at the previously high levels in all markets A notable feature was the wide gap amounting to as much as one rupee which existed between the price of ready and that for forward. The discount on ready is due to the abundance of stocks which are estimated at about 8400 bars and a very poor off take of about 15 to 20 bars a day. Rumours regarding the reduction in the import duty on silver were also responsible for this disparity in rates. Towards the close, however, the budle narrowed down to about 10 annas owing to the general disbelief in the rumours regarding sucr reduction. In our markeet the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55/2 and Rs. 54/10 for ready Rs. 55/4 and 54/13 for 22nd July settlement and Rs. 56/5 and Rs. 55/10 for 22nd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £50,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 43 bars and Rs. 15,99,400 in coin. This week's shipment from London is £ nil.

SHARES.

The share market opened after the settlement in a more cheerful mood and prices showed a general improvement. Cotton mill shares were particularly steady owing to steady raw cotton as well as the expectation that extra duty would be imposed by Government on textile imports from Japan, which had benefitted considerably as a result of depreciation in yen. Trading was however small and confined to interbazar. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 638/12/640; Century Rs. 131/4-187/8; Central India Rs. 227/8-228/12; Crescent Rs. 35/10-34/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 233/12-237/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 326/4; Kohinoor Rs. 106/4-108/2; New Great Rs. 102/8-105; Pearls Rs. 128/12-130; Simplex Rs. 18/12-20 and Swadeshi Rs. 185-187/8.

The miscellaneous section remained steady in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. closed at Rs. 15-10 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 235. Tata Hydros remained steady at Rs. 123/12, while Tata Powers after opening at Rs. 503/12 closed at Rs. 497/8. Andhra Valleys gained about Rs. 20 over last week's closing to Rs. 887/8. Alcocks remained unchanged at about Rs. 110-10. Bombay Burmahs steadied to Rs. 317/8, Bom. Trams to Rs. 111/4 and Bom. Steams to Rs. 203/12. Bundi Cements are quoted at Rs. 14 and Indian Cements at Rs. 175. Katni Ordys. kept steady at Rs. 165 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 575. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij showed no change in price, Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 576/12 to Rs. 593/12.

Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 1065 to Rs. 1105 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 270. Bank of India shares rose to Rs. 90-12 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 16/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 15.

Our Sugar market ruled steady during the week under review but at the close of the week, it showed a quiet tendency. Spot demand improved during the week and under the influence of higher New York advices and a fluctuating cross rate, forward interest was fair and sales by Importers consisted of:—

500 tons S.S. Nurjehan at Rs. 5/3/3 to Rs. 5/3/6.
700 tons S.S. Nawab at Rs. 5/3/6 to Rs. 5/4/3.
4230 tons Oct./Dec. at Rs. 5/4/- to Rs. 5/5/-.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 15/2 and Rs. 14/15/6; June Rs. 5/3/6 and Rs. 5/2/6; July Rs. 5/3/9 and Rs. 5/3/6; Aug.-Sept. Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/3/9; Oct-Dec. Rs. 5/4/6 and Rs. 5/4; Beet-June Rs. 5/1/3 and Rs. 5/-.

Arrivals:—S.S. Truenfels with Beet Sugar and S.S. Arabia with Java Sugar arrived luring the week with about 15,700 and 56,927 bags respectively.

Arrivals Expected:—S.S. Khandala with 4,000 bags of Mozambique sugar, S.S. Wildenfels with 10,000 bags of Belgian Beet, S.S. Nurjehan with 3050 bags of Javas and S.S. Nawab with 14,500 bags of Java are expected to arrive on the 16th ,21st, 22nd and 31st instant respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags.

Karachi and Calcutta:—Karachi and Calcutta markets ruled steady during the week and Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14/5 and 10/9 respectively.

The following are the rates ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/15/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nurjehan Rs. 5/3/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nawab Rs. 5/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 5/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 5/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 5/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—
Shipment June Rs. 5/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Reduction In Wages

(By Mail.)
Liverpool, June 29.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

There is but little distinct change in trading conditions since last we wrote. The uncertainty concerning the World's financial and political factors still existing making traders very chary of entering into commitments beyond their immediate requirements. Friday last brought the result of the weaving operatives' ballot, showing 78,437 in favour of a strike and 61,742 favouring negotiations We are given to understand that whist there is no likelihood of a strike, the Trades Union officials do not intend to negotiate unless the condition of a reduction in wages is withdrawn. Matters are thus brought to a standstill, but we learn that many operatives in the Blackburn and Preston districts are accepting employment at a 12½ per cent reduction in wages.

A sensation was caused on Change during the week under review by the resignation of Sir Kenneth Stewart from the chairmanship of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. Speculation is rife as to his successor.

CLOTH

The steady tone in the price of raw material has caused a broader enquiry, and there now appears to be more confidence that values will be maintained. Exchange difficulties continue to hamper trade. added to which labour troubles are causing protests from those weavers paying standard rate of wages while others are giving advantage of the reduction of the 12½ per cent mentioned above to the buyer. There has been a good enquiry from India in a variety of styles, from which it may be gathered that stocks there require early replenishing. The Shanghai auction show a slight improvement, but Japanese competition in the cheaper styles remains very fierce. Australia is reported to have booked some useful lines of heavy goods, and West African and the Dominions show a moderate turnover in prints and poplins. Home trade business in a variety of styles has been better.

YARN

As regards the American section the fair demand in coarse and medium counts mentioned in our last report has continued, and some firms are said to have sold very freely, though margins leave much to be desired.

Stocks, particularly in the better qualities, are still mounting up. Some good line in medium Egyptian qualities have been placed with the thread-making industry. Coupled with this, a moderate trade has been noticed with India, but speaking generally, the old conditions have prevailed.

The result of the ballot regarding surplus machinery was a tame affair, 17.70 per cent being in favour of the scheme, 56.53 per cent against, no reply 25.77 per cent.

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Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

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NO HEALTHY TRADE UNIONISM UNDER PRESENT RULE

Jamnadas Mehta's Strong Plea For A Central Labour Organistion

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in the course of his Presidential address at the Trade Union Unity Conference held in Madras on July 14 said:

We meet after fourteen months this time at Madras, to resume our endeavour for unity in the ranks of Indian Labour. Everything that has happened since we met at Bombay last year has served to emphasize the perils of a divided Trade Union Movement and to reinforce the need for the closing of our ranks.

What is needed is a genuine endeavour towards that end without any mental reservations on the part of the participating unions. An essential condition of success is the absolute independence of the movement. We should not be open to the suspicion of being the ante-chamber of the Government on the one hand or the dupes of Moscow on the other. I do not wish either to offend or to wound; but I propose to speak with perfect candour and without equivocation. All nationalist governments whether they are Monarchies or Republics are in their nature the instruments of Capitalism and Imperialism. These evils are accentuated in countries like India which are under alien domination. To imagine that a foreign government could be anxious for the growth of healthy Trade Unionism is to cry for the moon. And once the working classes suspect that the leaders of the movement are the protegees of such a Government there can be no future for it.

NO TRUCK TO COMMUNISM.

On the other hand we do not wish that the Indian Labour Movement should be run by the agents or emissaries of the Third International. In the body of the report we have explained at length why there is no rooom for the Communists in the Labour Organisation that we have visualised. The Communist ideal does not radically differ from the Socialist ideal. In the words of Mr. Bertrand Russell they both "aim at abolishing every kind of privilege and every kind of artificial inequality." They are both "champions of the wage earner in existing society and regard capital and the wages system as a means of exploiting the labourer in the interests of the possessing classes; and hold that communal ownership in one form or another is the only means of bringing freedom to the producer." But while this is so there is an unbridgeable gulf between a Communist and a Socialist. Their methods are poles as under. The one stands for democracy and persuasion, the other stands for force and dictation. The methods of collective bargaining do not appeal to the Communist. He denounces them as reformist tactics; his normal weapon is the strike, and he exploits his membership of trade unions for fomenting strikes in trade and industry. The Socialist loves to enlighten and inform, the Communist prefers to inflame and incite. I speak out frankly because I do not desire to leave any room for misunderstanding. I wish to achieve unity; I would be sorry to fail; but there is one thing worse than failure and that is to sail under false colours. No settlement at which we may arrive will be worth a day's purchase unless it takes note of these fundamental considerations.

NON-VIOLENCE THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE.

If in our hatred for capitalism we forget our common humanity with our fellowmen and enthrone violence as a part of our programme I personally beg to differ. If there are comrades who prefer these methods of violence let them frankly organise themselves as agents of the Third International. But let them not cloud the issue by talking vaguely about the violence necessary in self-defence as is sometimes done. All law and common sense allow the use of force in self-defence. But that is not the point at issue. What the report rightly condemns is the adoption of force and violence as the method and their embodiment in the constitution of the working class organisation. I have heard it said that this instance on non-violence savours of Gandhism. No body will accuse me of being a blind follower of Mahatma Gandhi. But the best socialist thought and Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence combine reason and emotion in a happy blend and there is no reason we should repudiate a doctrine simply because it happens to be emphasised by Mahatma Gandhi. I go further and say that the non-violence as preached by Mahatmaji is basically a profound truth which acknowledges the common brotherhood of man and considers all conflict as transient to be got over by persuasion and education.

I shall now deal briefly with some of the more important recommendations of the Unity Committee.

POLITICAL POWER NECESSARY.

The report calls upon the workers to support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political freedom from the point of view of the working classes. They are false friends of Labour who say that it has no pilitics. A worker is as much a citizen as anybody else; and the most effective means for the liberation of the working class is the capture of political power. On this issue there has never been any difference of opinion in the Labour movement in Europe or America and I do not see why Indian Labour alone should be kept out of politics.

The report lays down a series of the immediate demands of Labour; these are only illustrative and not exhaustive. On one point however there is some difference of opinion; that relates to the demand of a six hours' working day. Even in England where climatic conditions are more suitable for a longer working day a six hours' working day has been advocated by a great industrialist like Lord Leverhulme; and the late Prince Kropatkin stood out for four hours as the ideal working day. There is therefore nothing revolutionary in the recommendation made in the report in favour of a six hours' working day.

The Committee recommends provisional affiliation of the Central Labour Organisation of this country to the International Federation of Trade Unions. I know that there is some difference of opinion about this proposal on the ground that there is an element of Imperialists in that body. But although the Committee advises the provisional affiliation to the International Federation it is prepared to leave the last word on this question to this Conferesce.

NINE POINTS OF THE COVENANT.

that India should continue t: The Committee also advise send delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. The limitations of that Conferen: are too well-known to be ignored; but all the signatories to the League Covenant are pledged to the following nine points:—

(1) Labour should not be regarded as a commodity for sale. (2) The principle of an adequate wage according to local circumstances. (3) Freedom of combination for all lawful purposes. (4) A forty-eight hours' working week. (5) The weekly rest day. (6) Regulation of the labour of young persons and the total abolition of child labour. (7) Proper inspection of factory labour and the enforcement of legislation in regard to it. (8) Complete equality of the sexes in the matter of compensation for equal amount of work. (9) Equal treatment of the non-nationals with the nationals in any country. When this is the programme which the International Labour Conference at Geneva has laid down for itself no Trade Uninist can wisely decide to boycott it.

I think I have dealt fairly exhaustively with the Committee' main recommendations. If the essentials of the report commend themselves to the Conference the details can well take care of themselves. If there is agreement on the main issues it is proposed to request the Trade Union Federation, the Trade Union Congress and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to ratify the report immediately after this Conference is over and when these three bodies have done so all the unions affiliated to them, as also the unattached unions in the country will be invited to meet together at a convenient date hereafter to form themselves into a Central Labour Organisation for the whole of India. The necessary preliminaries will be settled by a representative committee to be appointed here for that purpose. The Committee has recommended that the Central Labour Organisation so formed should function under the name of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The immense harm done to Indian Labour by the split at Nagpur could thereby be retrieved and there are also manifest advantages in sticking to an old name which has local traditions as well as a reputation outside this country.

PREGNANT TIMES.

The future is pregnant with possibilities. The Indian Constitution is being revised and Labour cannot afford to be indifferent towards the coming events. A veritable scramble for power has been going on for the last two years. The British democracy is both ignorant and indifferent The Parliamentary majority contains a fair number of imperialist crooks and the Secretary of State is a frank reactionary who learns nothing and forgets nothing. The Indian Government is controlled by vested alien interests. These have taken under their wings every exploiter, every communalist and every psycophant who is prepared to sell his country for a mess of pottage, with the help of these amiable dug-outs it is proposed to jerrymander the Constitution to invent new forms of deception with a view to keep the people out of power. The Indian princes are requisitioned into service towards the same end. Against such a combination of reactionary forces Labour will be powerless to achieve anything, unless it functions through a single strong and virile organisation. None of our hopes and aspirations can possibly materialise unless we control, if not capture the Legislative machine. Only a united Labour Party can do that. Let us therefore forget all transient differences; let us pool together all our resources; and let us work arm in arm with courage and hope for the emancipation of the working classes and the establishment of a Socialist State.

CAPITALISM DOOMED.

I often feel that there was substantial foundation for the prophecy of Karl Marx that Capitalism was irresistibly marching to its doom by the gathering momentum of its own evils. And if there is a revolution in any country, however much you may deplore it you cannot fail to recognise that a great part of the responsibility for that event must lie in the heartlessness conscious or unconscious of the Capitalist class. Our present duty however is to organise ourselves more efficiently than we have done. Our unions lack strength, cohesion and discipline. Our bank balances are always depressed and we are handicapped by internal dissensions. If we are to be equal to the responsibility which we have taken upon ourselves, if we want to fight the Capitalist and other exploiters with any chance of success if we wish to emancipate the worker from the slavery of wagedom, if we desire Labour to take its proper place in the forth-coming Constitutional change, if we want to establish a Socialist State in India and last but not the least if we wish to share in the noble work of building up International solidarity and Universal brotherhood let us organise, educate and unite.

Cue For The All India V. England Cricket Match

Photo shows: —Indian women among the queue lined up outside the Lord's Cricket Ground St. Johns Wood, London to watch the England vs. All-India Cricket match.

EYE-BROWS, OF BOTH SEXES

What Does Knitting Indicate

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rustam, N. R. Ranina when the following two papers were read:—

(1) "Something about Eye-brows (Physical Anthropology)", by Mr. S. S. Mehta and

(2) "On a Thado Kuki Accumulation Droll of the Man and Shrimp Type," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

A summary of the two papers is given below:—

Very little is known about Eyebrows from the anthropologists. Prof. Suk and Mr. Rozprim of the Anthropological Institute of Masarejk University in Czechoslovakia have made scientific inquiries about eye-brows, Prof. Suk has examined and classified the eyebrows of 470 persons. Eleven separate types have been identified five of commenest occurrence and six being rare ones. The science is stumped to account satisfactorily for the human eye-brows, although it assigns some explanation for the meeting of the eye-lashes. According to some, eye-brows served to soften blows at that point whilst others thought that eyebrows served as sheds from the sun or rain.

Eyebrows are found to be different in different groups of human beings. Nay, at times a person may have a mixture of two types of eye-brow. Thus on the face of the Prince of Wales, the features are quite different on the two sides. By putting the left sides or the right sides together, His Royal Highness is barely recognizable.

EYE-BROWS.

Masculine eye-brows should be distinguished from feminine ones. In the "even type" of brows, more common to the females than to the males the brow has the same width from the nose to the temple. Another feminine trait has the eye-brow narrower next to the temple than close to the nose. The masculine eyebrow is the spreading type, in which the hair-covered strip is wider next to the side of the face. In another feminine type, the eye-brow rise to a peak at its centre.

KNITTING OF BROWS.

The knitting of brows indicates anger and deep thinking the opposite thereof, surprise and astonishment. The Yoga philosophy considers the middle part of the eyebrows as the seat of all vital airs well balanced.

The animals are a small tribe belonging to the Kuki-Chin Group of the Tibeto-Burman family. There is current among them a cumulative folk-tale entitled "How Words came on the Toad's back," the main inridents whereof are as follows:—

1. A man whetting his axe was stung by a shrimp with its claws.
2. The man getting angry felled down a khaum tree, which in its anger dropped down its fruit on a cock's back.
3. The cock in its turn dug out an ant's nest and the ants with their mandibles nipped a snake's tail.
4. The snake bit a boar on the leg and the boar dug up a plantain-tree.
5. A bat living in the tree flew into an elephant's ear, and the elephant rolled down a mortar, which demolished a widow's house.
6. The widow in her anger reproached all the guilty parties one after another and all pleaded anger at their predecessor's ill treatment. The shrimp could not plead so and she was made over to a toad who cooked her and ate up her meat sparing broth for other animals. The latter got angry, and pinched the toad on its back. This brought up worts on the toad's back.

The autror framed up a story radical as under:—

1. An animal or a plant hurts another animal or plant.
2. The hurt animal or plant in its feat of anger hurts a third one and so it goes on, until eventualy a man is hurt.
3. The man holds an enquiry and all guilty parties are punished. This story radical is called by author, "The Man and the Shrimp Type."

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SPECIALISTS' ADVICE
Importance of Hot Water Drink.

Two well-known specialists, in recent articles emphasised the importance of water for assisting the body to prevent and resist disease. To keep in good health every man and woman should drink a glass of hot water each morning on rising. But those troubled with sick headache, billiousness, bad complexion, constipation, coated tongue or general troubles should obtain a small bottle of Castophene and take 1 or 2 ablets at bed time occasionally, to cleanse and purify the system and flush away from the liver and bowels the uric Acid, sour-fermentations and poisonous waste that collects. Sufferers from the above ailments will be surprised to see the remarkable progress they will make in a fortnight's time by the constant use of Castophene. Daily use of Castophene will not only cleanse the system and bowels, but will maintain vigorous health. Castophene is very pleasant to taste and obtainable everywhere. C

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Vad 1, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 15, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 13, 1351.
Sunrise—6h. 10m.
Sunset—7h. 19m.
Hightide—12-42.
Lowtide—5-46, 18-53.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon to-day 2h. 36m. Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1.m. a.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"SKIPPY." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"TEN CENTS A DANCE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"THE LONE RIDER." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL—"PRIVATE LIVES." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RIALTO—"EAST OF BORNEO." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"ARROWSMITH." Daily at 3-30, 6.30 and 10 p.m .
WELLINGTON—"SKYLINE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"THE YANKEE DON." Daily at 5-30, 7-30 and 9-30 p.m
GLOBE—Saroj's Hindi Talkie "GULBAKAVALI," with Ashrafkhan and Zebu.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-0 noon, Selection of Indian Gramaphone records. 5-0 p.m., Indian Ladies Hour-Talk by Mrs. Gargi Devi Sarma on "Woman the Nation-builder" in Gujerathi. 7-0 p.m., Classical and light music, Bai Sonibai Malgaoker.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES:—The second general meeting of the students and professors of the Adult Education Classes will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College. Mr. R P Masani will preside. The report of the last term will be read and new members will be admitted to the classes, and old members will be renewed admission.

MAHARASHTRIYA LADIES CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY. LTD.

The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on Saturday (23rd instant) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society Girgaon

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (19th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, when a resolution for the sad death of late Mr. D. M. Madon will be passed. Mr. S. N. Kanga will read his paper on "The two Mainyus".

STOP PRESS

LAUSANNE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 17.

Paris.—All excitement aroused by Paris and London differently construing the Lausanne Anglo-French agreement was due to "vexatious interpretations" by pressmen, according to M. Herriot who denies that any implication limiting England's liberty of action as regards the United States has ever come out of his mouth. He endorses Sir John Simon's views regarding the Lausanne undertaking which has been made for the sake of the peace of Europe, and is directed against nobody. "We are happy to see the adherence not only of other Great Powers but also smaller ones whom it is our duty to assist.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST POLISH CLASH.

CAIRN (Queensland), July 17.

Seventeen persons have been removed to hospital and 87 slightly injured as a result of a clash between 200 communists and unemployed and the police assisted by 150 civilians.

The dispute owing to the unemployed refusing to leave the camp in the show ground and allow preparation for the show. Knives and sticks were used and also a number of bombh which failed to explode. The ground was eventually cleared.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, July 17.

Milan.—In the final of the Davis Cup European Zone Von Cramm beat Delbono 8/6, 6/3, 3/6, 6/1.

Jaenecke beat Palmieri 6/3 9/6 6/1 2/6 6/1. Germany winning by five matches to nil. She will play America in inter-zone final at Paris on 22nd July.—Reuter's Special.

WE KNOW THE FACTS

Government Refuses To Reconsider Forfeiture Of Gujarat Sabha Funds

SECRETARY'S PROTEST AND EXPLANATION TURNED DOWN

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

With reference to the orders of the Bombay Government forfeiting two sums of Rs. 17,199-7 and Rs. 16,818-13, belonging to the Gujarat Sabha the Government of Bombay have definitely informed Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Honorary Secretary of the Sabha, that they are not prepared to reconsider their orders of forfeiture.

Following is the full text of the correspondence:

Copy of a letter dated May 6, 1932 from Mr. G. V. Mavalankar to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

Sir,

With reference to order No. S. D. 2817, dated April 7, 1932, declaring to be forfeited the two sums of Rs. 17,199-7 and Rs. 16,818-13 to his Majesty, in exercise of the powers under sub-Section (1) of Section 7 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance 1932 (IV of 1932), and served on the Bank of India, Ltd., I, as Honorary Secretary of the said Sabha am to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the following considerations against the order of forfeiture:

"The Order states that the Government in Council "is satisfied after due inquiry that, the said amounts were intended to be used for the purposes of Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee or Gujerat Prantik Samiti". I have no knowledge except the correspondence between the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad and myself, either of any inquiry or of the materials that were placed before the Government during the course of that inquiry, from which Government seem to have been satisfied about the alleged intention. It is clear from the Order itself that Government recognised that the funds are held in the joint names of Mr. V. J. Patel and myself on behalf of the Gujerat Sabha. They are admittedly therefore not the funds of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee or the Gujerat Prantik Samiti, and the only ground on which the forfeiture order is passed is the alleged existence of an intention as to future use. There is no suggestion whatever of any overt act of use or attempt to use the said monies for the purposes of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee or the Gujerat Prantik Samiti.

"NO JUSTIFICATION."

"At the outset I may be permitted to record my earnest protest against the holding of an "ex-parte" inquiry (if any was held) without a reference to me, and more particularly when the question at issue was my intention regarding the future use of the monies. The Government has already issued an order No. S. D. 990 dated February 13, 1932, prohibiting the Bank of India from paying, delivering transferring or otherwise dealing in any manner whatsoever with the said monies which were falling due on June 7, 1932 and November 15, 1932. Even if therefore, any intention as Government now allege in the official order be assumed to exist for argument's sake, the use of the funds in pursuance of the said alleged intention was effectively prevented and could further also be effectively prevented. There was no reason whatever to proceed to forfeit the amounts as the funds admittedly do not belong to any Association declared illegal. I submit, in the circumstances the Act of Forfeiture is without any justification and not a judicial or judicious exercise of the powers under the Ordinance.

RELIEF FUNDS.

"The police authorities of Ahmedabad had called from me information relating to the funds and I had placed, at their disposal, all the information and records about the funds including the account books of the Sabha. It was clearly established from these that the funds were originally acquired by the Sabha in 1918 to 1920 being the amounts of surplus from collections for influenza and famine relief operations then carried on by the Sabha. Since then the funds have increased on account of accumulation of interest. The funds can only be utilised by Mr. V. J. Patel or by me with the concurrence of other colleagues of the Gujarat Sabha for the purposes of epidemic or medical relief and famine relief and as trustees it is not competent for us to use the funds for any purposes other than those. Neither the police nor any authorities had ever asked me about my intentions as to the use of the funds.

"It will be seen from the accounts of the Gujarat Sabha that during the course of the last ten years there have been very small disbursements from these funds, not amounting to more than a couple of thousand rupees and these too were made for the purposes of famine, medical or distress reliefs. It is difficult to understand how Government could have been satisfied about my alleged intention without asking or referring to us as to how we propose to deal with the monies. I have no hesitation in stating that if Government had asked us. I would have willingly given them an assurance that the monies were not be and would not be used for the purposes of any illegal association but would be applied only for the objects of the Trust as stated above.

ALLEGED INTENTION DENIED.

"I may also be permitted to point out here a very significant circumstances that the deposit for Rs. 17,199-7 which was due for payment on November 15, 1932 was renewed by me on January 23, 1932 for a period of one year. Had there been any intention as is assumed and alleged, I would not have got the deposit receipt renewed for a period of twelve months as I have done. This alone ought to be and have been sufficient to prove the absence of any such intention as the order alleges.

"Though the order is silent about the materials on which it is based I presume the inference about the alleged intention is raised because of the Gujerat Sabha having current account with the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee. The deposit receipts with the Bank of India had started with two cheques of Rs. 15,000 each drawn in our favour by the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee in 1928, one on November 5 1928 and the other on December 7, 1928. As explained by me to the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, one of them Rs. 15,000 represented the monies realised on redemption of 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds of 1928 purchased by the Gujerat Sabha from its surplus of its influenza collection. The monies were realised through the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, and hence a cheque for the amount was given by them. The Bonds were due for payment in 1928, and were cashed through them. As regards the other item of Rs. 15,000 the amount was mainly made up by the following:—

(1) Interest on Pro Notes of the Sabha purchased from the Famine Funds. The interest used to be collected by the Gujarat Samiti; (2) A sum of about Rs. 6,000 transferred to the current account of the Sabha with the Provincial Congress Committee from that with the Imperial Bank; (3) the monies of the Gujerat Sabha recovered from a Mill Agent, with whose Mills the Gujerat Sabha monies were deposited. I submit there was nothing wrong or illegal in maintaining a current account with the Provincial Congress Committee. There was also nothing in the Political atmosphere of 1928 to induce us or the Prantic Samiti to keep its or any other funds for its purposes in our names as its nominees. Since 1928, the Deposit Receipts have continued to be renewed from time to time with the amount of interest added:

"It will be seen that the Deposit Receipt for Rs. 16,818-13 is due on 7th June 1932, and the Deposit Receipt for Rs. 17,199-7 due for payment on 15th November 1931 was renewed on 23rd January 1932 for a period of one year and is now due for payment on 15th November 1932. As stated above these dates and the fact of the renewals of the Receipts since 1928 without disbursements from them are enough to disprove any suggestion of the alleged intention.

APPEAL FOR RE-CONSIDERATION.

"Under these circumstances I would respectfully request His Excellency the Governor and the Government of Bombay to review the order of forfeiture in the interests of justice to public funds earmarked for non-political and charitable purposes such as famine, medical and distress reliefs.

"If Government need any further explanations from us we are prepared to satisfy them if they would kindly communicate to the Gujerat Sabha the grounds on which the allegation of intention to use the funds for the purposes of Associations declared wrongful by Government, is based."

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Following is the reply of Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Secretary to Home Department, dated the 13th May 1932.

"With reference to your letter dated the 6th instant, regarding the forfeiture of two sums of Rs. 17,199-7 and Rs. 16,818-13 under Section 7 (1) of Ordinance IV of 1932, I am directed to say that before the order of forfeiture was passed, the evidence was examined very carefully by Government with the assistance of its legal advisors and the facts mentioned in your letter were known and taken into consideration. Government sees no reason to review its decision and cannot enter into any further discussion on the subject."

REFORMS OFFICER & SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

Correspondence Released For Publication

BOMBAY, July 17.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, has released the following correspondence between him and the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Reforms Office, Simla:—

LETTER TO SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

SIMLA, June 25.

"I am directed to invite your attention to paragraph 18 of the Fourth Report of the Federal Structure Committee, the footnote thereto and the remarks made by you and the Lord Chancellor at the Plenary Session of the Indian Round Table Conference on the 28th November 1931 recorded at the bottom of page 11* and the top of page 12* of the proceedings of the Plenary Session.

The interpretation which you desire to place on paragraph 18, which was accepted by the Lord Chancellor, appears in the light of subsequent examination, to be likely to have an effect considerably wider than a mere clarification of the original wording. I am, therefore, to inform you that it was not the intention of the Lord Chancellor when accepting your interpretation to modify in any fundamental manner the intention of that paragraph of the Report, and you will no doubt agree that the point will require further examination and consideration when the time comes for the process, contemplated in paragraph 22 of the Report, of actually drafting a clause on the subject for incorporation in the new constitution.

REPLY TO SIMLA.

Copy of letter No. 539/32 dated the 30th June, 1932 from Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Reforms Office, Simla.

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F77/32-R dated the 25th instant and note that the Lord Chancellor has now changed his opinion regarding paragraph 18 of the Federal Structure Committee's report as accepted by him at the Plenary Session of the Indian Round Table Conference. I naturally am sorry I cannot agree with the opinion of the Lord Chancellor as expressed in your letter under reply.

As the proceedings of the Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Committee have been published, I think it is due to my colleagues at the Round Table Conference and to the public at large that I should inform them of this change of the Lord Chancellor's opinion. I would, therefore, request you to let me know if there is any objection to my handing over to the press copy of your letter under reply and copy of this reply of mine.

*Reference is to the Indian Edition which was supplied to the Delegates of the Round Table Conference.

BIT OF R. T. C. HISTORY

Following are the relevant portions of the Report:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—May I ask a question on a point of information? I wish to refer to Report No. 4 Para 18 where it says "the expression 'subject' must here be understood as including firms, companies and corporations carrying on business within the area of the Federation as well as private individuals."

May I ask the Lord Chancellor whether it would be correct to interpret this as "the expression 'subject' must here be understood as including firms, carrying on business and companies and corporations registered in and carrying on business within the area of the Federation as well as private individuals?"

Lord Sankey: You have been good enough to give notice of that question, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and I think the answer to your question is in the affirmative. I think that will solve the difficulties."—A. P.

FIRE AT OPERA HOUSE

Crowded House For "Toy Cart" Goes Home Disappointed

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO SCENERY AND DRESSES

A big stage screen was destroyed and costly costumes and garments used in the play "Hamlet" were damaged in a fire which broke out in the Royal Opera House, Bombay, early on Sunday morning.

The theatre was saved from what undoubtedly would have developed into a serious conflagration by the prompt arrival of the fire fighters who nipped the outbreak in the bud.

The damage caused to the building was insignificant, but costly dresses and costumes kept in the room below the stage suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000 due to water.

The property which was damaged by water belonged to Mr J. Grant Anderson of the India National Theatre, who with his troupe of Indian players was playing "Hamlet" in the theatre for the past few days. The costumes and scenes used in this play costing about Rs. 3,000 were badly damaged.

"FIRE-PROOF" SCREEN ABLAZE

Both the building and the property are said to be insured.

The "fire-proof" screen was destroyed. An alarm was raised at about 5-30 a.m. by the watchman and fire brigades from Gowalia Tank under Mr. Steele, from Babula Tank and from Bhuleshwar hurried to the spot. They found the "fire-proof" screen behind the stage ablaze, and immediately turned the water hose and brought the flames under control within a short time. A curious thing which the firemen noticed was that the screen was burning from the top indicating that the fire must have originated from the upper portion of the building.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and the police are investigating into it.

It was found impossible to perform the play "Toy Cart" at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday morning when a very big house had assembled to see the special morning show, but were given back their money.

Mr. Anderson himself was aroused by one of his staff Mahommed Yacoob who had discovered the fire, and used the Theatre hose on it himself before the fire brigade arrived and subdued the conflagration. Clad in his night attire Mr. Anderson rushed in a taxi to the Opera House, where he met Mr. Hyderabadwalla, managing director of Madans, who had also been summoned, and together they examined the damage.

NATIONAL THEATRE'S NEW SUCCESSFUL VENTURE

Immortal 'Mrichakatika' Draws Appreciative Audience

The "Toy Cart" or the immortal "Mrichakatika" was staged at the Royal Opera House by the Indian National Theatre on Saturday. The play which is adopted from the 2,000 years old Sanscrit version of "Mrichakatika" has always been a stage success and the performance of the All-Indian cast under the guidance of Mr. J. Grant Anderson left nothing to be desired.

The important roles of Vasantasena, the singing girl and her mother were taken by Sunalin Devi and Vasanti respectively, and both interpreted their parts quite admirably. "Samsthanaka", who attempts to murder "Vasantasena"—a difficult part was ably handled by Peerzada.

Prithviraj who was in the role of the hero did his part with understanding and feeling.

The scenery was done with great attention. Mr. Gladstone Solomon is responsible for supplying the designs for scenery and costumes from the frescoes of Ajanta. The Indian music supplied by Professor Deodhar's orchestra has kept up the tradition that his school had rightly established.

Mr. Anderson rightly contented himself with the comic role of a Brahmin and once more showed his versatility.

The play runs every evening at the Opera House from to-day.

KHAN SAHEB M. H. DADACHANJI

A Congratulatory Meeting

A meeting of friends, admirers and co-workers of Khan Saheb Manek Hormasji Dadachanji was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, last week, to congratulate him on his having received the title of Khan Saheb. Dr. Mehellasha Pavri presided.

Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Messrs. M. P. Bharucha, E. Bengali, B. S. Banaji, Dr. Minoo Bilpudiwalla, and Dastur Framroze Kutar spoke in eulogistic terms of the new Khan Saheb. Mr. L. R. Tafrsee and Pandit Kartantik also spoke on behalf of the Hindus, stating that the Khan Saheb was equally popular among the Hindus for his many-sided activities.

Mr. A. M. Jillah then read a few of the several telegrams received from many persons, including those from H. E. the Governor, Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, the Maharaja of Dharampur, Sir J. J. Modi, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, and Parsi Dasturs, as well as from officers of several public institutions, scouting troops, schools and classes.

Ervad Jal A. Bajan then read an address signed by well-known citizens. It was encased in a silver casket and presented by Lady Billimoria to the Khan Saheb, who thanked the gathering.

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WIDE-SPREAD RAIN IN N. W. INDIA

All-India Weather Report

POONA, July 17.

Yesterday's low pressure area near Gwallor has filled up after causing fairly widespread rain in Northwest India, excepting Sind.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills and Rajputana, and active in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, central parts of the country and the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province. The conditions are markedly unsettled at the head of the Bay off Chittagong and the Arakan coast where the depression is probably forming. Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central Provinces, West Rajputana and North Hyderabad, and local in East Central India, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, West, Central India, Baluchistan, South East Madras and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Gwa six; Mergui, Tavoy and Amherst four; Diamond Island two; Bassein and Chaibassa one and half; Mussoorie three; Dehra Dun two; Jhansi, Roorkee, Pachmarhi and Seoni one and a half; Indore one Mukteshwar one; Mount Abu four; Kotah three, Bahawalpur one and half; Rawalpindi and Sonamarg one Srinagar and Miranshah three-quarters; Jaipur half, Gulmarg and Simla quarter; Mahableshwar four; Karwar, Matheran and Calicut two, Marmagoa and Khandala one and half, Belgaum one, Nizamabad half and Poona and Cuddalore quarter.

FORECAST

The monsoon will continue strong in Lower Burma and be active in Konkan, North Deccan Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall will increase in South Bengal, Orissa and North Madras Coast. Scattered rainfalls and thunderstorm will recur in North West India and Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932

IRWIN TOES THE LINE

The appointment of Lord Irwin as President of the Board of Education is perhaps aptly described by the "News Chronicle" as a "shrewd appointment." The "Times" follows up the shrewd move by remarking that it will be a reassurance to Indians that there has been no variation or vacillation of any kind in the British policy towards India. The appointment may well have been intended to reassure India but surely Indians are not so simple as to be beguiled by such make-believe. They have had bitter experience of putting too much faith in individuals and they can no longer be reassured by mere Cabinet shuffling. If the "Times" had said that Mr. MacDonald's continuance as Premier is also a proof that there has been no change in the Indian policy, it would have been as useful a contribution to the controversy.

ALL ALIKE.

The "Times's" reasoning is very naive indeed. It says: "Nothing is more certain than that it would be impossible for Lord Irwin to join the Cabinet had there been any departure from the settled and basic policy of free collaboration in reforms or any weakening in the cause with which he is most closely identified." There were at one time some who thought likewise. But that was before Lord Irwin gave an unwanted certificate to Lord Willingdon for re-inaugurating repression without giving Mahatma Gandhi a sporting chance to bring about a settlement at an unrestricted personal interview. Lord Irwin went so far as to say that in the circumstances he himself would have done what Lord Willingdon did. Such a man may very well join Mr. MacDonald—the trimmer par excellence—and Sir Samuel Hoare in swelling the chorus that there is no change in the Indian policy. But Indians are by now sufficiently experienced to see through the pretensions of either a Socialist Tory or a Tory Socialist.

IRWIN CONFIRMS.

Those who had formed the hope that Lord Irwin's entry in the Cabinet was indicative of a change in the angle of vision in Whitehall—and he has so many incorrigible admirers in this country that we do not doubt that some must have been encouraged to think so—will have been quickly disillusioned. The ex-Viceroy, himself, has lost no time in endorsing the "reassurance" which that journal claimed is afforded by his appointment. And he has put it much more emphatically. He regrets the withdrawal of co-operation by the Moderates and can only think they have misunderstood Sir Samuel Hoare. If we are to believe in Lord Irwin's sincerity, we must suppose that it is he who has either misunderstood Sir Samuel Hoare or misunderstood the whole meaning of his own policy when he inaugurated the Conference method and the principle involved. Surely Lord Irwin cannot expect Indians to take him seriously, if he means them to accept the plea that sitting as "assessors" with a joint Parliamentary Committee is the same thing as sitting in a conference and sharing equally in decisions for which the Government will take responsibility in Parliament.

TO ESCAPE.

We do not know how any of these Ministers can escape from not merely the implications but the direct meaning of the Prime Minister's speech in the Commons in December last. After asserting that the method of the Round Table Conference was the only method that would enable India and Britain to come to an agreement", Mr. MacDonald proceeded in that speech to describe the method by which that agreement would be brought into effect and said.

"The Cabinet must carry on these negotiations until the point was reached when the proposed agreement was 'initialled' the very well-known stage in the negotiation of treaties when parties to negotiations initialled it. Then at that point, the House of Commons was asked whether it agreed. If it agreed, that was all right. If it disagreed, he thought most Governments would regard the disagreement as a vote of 'no confidence' and take steps accordingly."

INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE.

There is absolutely no other possible meaning of this statement, but that it was a definite undertaking that the decisions would be the decisions of the Conference and the Government would stand responsible for them to Parliament. It is an insult to the intelligence to assert, in the face of such a plain and irrefutable pledge as was given by the Prime Minister, that the kind of consultation now proposed by Sir Samuel Hoare as a substitute for the Round Table Policy is not a complete reversal of policy and an abandonment of the principle involved in the Conference method. It is quite clear that there is no room for further discussion and argument with people who insist that black is white and meet every protest and argument by repeating it again and again. There is nothing, but to leave them to pursue their reckless course until the stern logic of facts restores the possibility of useful discussion between India and Britain. In the meanwhile, Moderates as well as other Nationalists should concentrate their attention on the tasks in India that lie ready to their hands.

Demoralising But Desirable!

Sir Samuel Hoare's announcement in the House of Commons that "the transfer to the Andamans had been approved of a hundred convicted terrorists as a measure necessary in the interests of jail discipline, which the terrorists had done their utmost to undermine," has caused indignation all over the country and particularly in Bengal. This revival of the universally condemned practice of transportation of convicts to the Andamans is a most sinister step, and once the revival is allowed there is no knowing how many more prisoners of various types may be deported to this penal settlement, the very name of which is accursed in the country.

BAD AND BARBAROUS.

The method of transporting persons far from their homes and from other reformative and civilising influences is now considered by all penologists as wrong in principle. In England it was abandoned more than half-a-century ago as a bad and barbarous practice. After the Indian Jails Committee of 1919 had condemned transportation as "demoralising and undesirable" and ill-calculated "to fit the prisoner for eventual release," the Government of India were persuaded practically to abandon the Andamans as a penal settlement. Transportation to the Andamans is also most objectionable on hygienic grounds. The settlement has already been the premature grave of many an Indian prisoner. It is notoriously unhealthy and we assume that it was on that ground more than any other that Government consented to abandon it. On financial grounds too the Andamans is most unsuitable as a penal settlement. Government have, in the past, spent vast sums to make the island fairly habitable for Indian prisoners, but it still remains as unhealthy and otherwise unsuitable as ever. Moreover, Government have to bear the heavy cost of conveying prisoners to the island and of maintaining the settlement with a large jail staff. And by no means the least objection to the Andamans as a penal settlement is that, if the settlement authorities are guilty of maltreatment of prisoners—such maltreatment is likely to be far more common there than it is in India—it is difficult to get redress or even to get the matter made public in India.

RATHER TOO MUCH.

When, in spite of these obvious and proved objections, it is proposed to revive a penal settlement which Government have themselves condemned, it is not unnatural to wonder if the object is to strike terror into the hearts of the prisoners to be transported and among the public and to find a place where discipline can be made "effective" without attracting public notice or incurring public odium. At any other time it would have seemed incredible that any Government would openly put forward the plea of maintaining discipline as a ground for reviving a practice that has been officially condemned as "demoralising and undesirable." The claim that what is demoralising can in any circumstances become desirable is rather more than the public can be expected to swallow.

PUSILLANIMOUS ADVICE

We commented on Saturday on the absurdity, in fact, the impossibility of divorcing politics from business and their close inter-relationship. The "Free Press Journal" in a long and, we suppose, inspired leader on the subject offers its advice to merchants in the disingenuous statement that in the difficult times, which the country is passing through politically, the course of safety lies in treating politics as alien to commerce." It is characteristic of the paper that it should tell the merchants "where safety lies" rather than what is right and beneficial for the country. The "Journal" is torn between its divided loyalties and tries to reconcile business with patriotism. It writes of the "necessity for readjustments" and asks merchants "to unite on the vital principles that should govern such readjustments." It continues, "This would exclude all determined dealers in foreign cloth, liquor, etc., but would include otherwise all sections of Indian commerce and trade." The plain and unvarnished meaning of this is that politics may be brought to bear on dealers of foreign cloth and liquor and on nothing else. The article winds up with this meaningless jargon: "Although these limitations might necessitate a modest and unambitious programme, they cannot but help the nation to take long strides, on the road to economic dislocation and maximum speed."

This advice to exclude certain articles must relate to cotton and other things. On Saturday last the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, at an extraordinary meeting, passed some resolutions expressing its grave concern at the internment of Mahatma Gandhi, and the continuance of Ordinance rule. The whole discussion showed the difficulty of separating business from politics. The Round Table Conference came to grief owing to the occult influence exerted by the British "bond-holders," as that sanctimonious journal the "Spectator" calls them. And it is the height of dishonesty to ask Indians to mix politics and business only in certain trades, and not in others.

How it is possible anywhere, much less in a subject country like India, to keep politics and business apart? Politics are the very breath of life of merchants, whose prosperity depends more on political stability than on anything else. In other countries which govern themselves politics are made to subserve their commercial needs. Only in India are merchants told that it is suicidal for them to think in terms of patriotism. This is not the time for "readjustments" or trimming one's sails to every passing wind. If the Indian mercantile community will stand by the country in its efforts for political freedom, the country will stand by them and they will be the sure gainers in the end, more so than by following this pusillanimous advice to play for temporary safety and the individual gains of the moment.

URGENT LEGAL REFORM

Amendment Of Indian Companies Act Essential

(BY PRINCIPAL SOHRAB R. DA VAR.)

II

We have of late passed through a period of depression not only through world causes but also through local conditions. Now that a world revival is, one may hope, within sight we should try, and see in what manner we should harness, if not abolish, the wasteful system under which most of our industries are at present managed by firms of Managing Agents—an institution peculiar to this unfortunate country. It has been dominating the working and organisation of Joint Stock enterprise in this country for generations.

EVIL EFFORTS OF AGENCY SYSTEM.

The textile mills industry which is a staple industry of this great city is suffering from stagnation and decay and some of the best mills which at one time paid handsome dividends have closed their doors and are being liquidated. There may be other reasons such as foreign competition, but there is not the least doubt that this unfortunate result is in a large measure due to the inherent defects in the system of management through agency firms. There are numerous manipulations which some of the agency firms with a number of Joint Stock Companies under their control have been shown to be carrying on, which though undesirable and against the interests of the shareholders and the industry cannot be prevented for the want of adequate legislative powers.

WHY SHOULD WE LAG BEHIND?

We no doubt hear of many company irregularities and failures in Great Britain also, but in the absence of hereditary vested rights such as an Agency Agreement alone can provide for, the havoc is not much greater than we hear of. If therefore, England with its amended Act and unburdened with the setback of a hereditary managing monopoly is clamouring for further amendments, there is no reason why we in India should be kept waiting so long for a similar long overdue amendment.

The details as to the directions in which amendments may be considered have been repeatedly dealt with by me in my contributions to the press and public speeches, but what I must press for now is that the authorities do seriously take this question of Company Law Amendment in hand.

PUBLIC INQUIRY NECESSARY.

If a satisfactory amendment or rather overhauling of our Act has to be effected we shall have to investigate the question fully from the standpoint of Indian conditions. This may only be done through a special inquiry committee. There are no doubt vested interests which dread the idea of such a public inquiry into the working of our Joint Stock Companies. The investors and shareholders have made it clear that what they desire is a public inquiry preceding the drafting of the amended Act through their organizations. The vested interests desire no such inquiry but are satisfied if a bill is drafted and circulated for opinion in the usual way.

RESPECT INVESTORS' POINT OF VIEW.

I submit that the latter course seems to shirk the idea of an investigation through witnesses who can be cross-examined by either side, a process through which alone a very important and controversial question like this can be satisfactorily dealt with. The investor is the person most interested in this matter and unless his point of view is respected the growth of our industries is sure to be impeded for want of capital. A nervous investor who has suffered so much for years through unsatisfactory company management is not likely to come out boldly to contribute savings towards the capital of new enterprises.

OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

The question therefore is not only of local or sectional importance. It cannot be looked at from the point of view of a small group of vested interests but it is one of too great a national importance to be neglected or negligently dealt with. In other words, legislation with a view to amend the Indian Companies Act after a proper inquiry is of the greatest importance which should be taken up in preference to other legislation in case the country's economic position is to be improved and its industrial rise and expansion brought about within reasonable time.

*The previous article appeared on the 16th instant.

Notes of the Day

Britain's Obduracy.

When Mr. MacDonald invited Mr. de Valera to London, one hoped that he was at last in a reasonably accommodating mood. But an official communique from London states that the conference between the two was abortive as neither party was able to depart from the position taken up in the published despatches." If Mr MacDonald did not mean to depart to any extent from his Cabinet's earlier position, why did he invite Mr. de Valera at all to London? It is neither here or there for him to say that the British offer of arbitration still holds. It is equally true to say that the Irish offer of independent arbitration stands. If, in spite of that offer, Britain carries on a trade war with Ireland, it will have some unexpected repercussions on the Dominion representatives at the Ottawa Conference.

More Light Wanted.

Various accounts of the Udaipur incident have appeared in the Press, most of them contradictory. The news agencies have ignored the tragedy, except for a casual mention on the first day. The account published by the Vice-President of the Central India States League is alarming and puts the number of killed at 30 and injured at 300. We do not know the exact truth in the matter. The fact that a week's hartal is being observed at Udaipur makes the circumstances rather disquieting, and in the interest of the State itself it is absolutely necessary to probe the matter further. We cannot easily believe that the people wantonly invaded the Maharana's Palace. The States Peoples' Conference should go into the matter further and lay the full facts before the public.

Unreasonable.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's attitude at the Trade Union Unity Conference in Madras is very unreasonable. A Trade Union is for all workers, who may come together for a definite purpose, though they may hold different views on polity. We entirely agree with him that the Trade Union movement must be kept uncontaminated by politics, whether Congress or Liberal Association, and that the workers must be allowed to evolve their future independently. But that does not debar people holding diametrically opposite views on politics from working together in a Trade Union. In these matters men of Mr. Joshi's persuasion would do well not to be ticklers for particular words or phraseology, but to look more to the object they all have at their heart, namely the uplift of the Indian worker and a heart-to-heart unity between the workers of the world, as there is between the different capitalists. Unity at a time like this, when the Railway strike looms in the near distance, is doubly essential, and we hope Madras will be able to accomplish it.

Condemn Both.

Endorsing the appeal of the All-India Shraddhanand Memorial Trust to the people to observe the 17th of July as the Anti-untouchability day, the Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has called upon all the Sabha organisations to take the initiative in holding public meetings on that day and to pass resolutions supporting the throwing open of public wells and temples to all those who call themselves Hindus. On the other hand, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has appealed to the country to hold public meetings all over the country on that day to protest against the present regime of repression. In the circumstances it would be best to hold meetings condemning both the repression by the Government of the people of India and the oppression by the caste Hindus of the so-called untouchables.

ENCOURAGE V. J. T. MEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The warning given by a correspondent in a recent issue of the "Chronicle" regarding the Apprentice Classes at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute seems to be very timely in view of the deliberations of the Textile Tariff Board just at a time when the industry is passing through a crisis. Opinions differ as to the importance of a particular part in the huge complicated mechanism of the textile industry. The situation is really grave enough, but this does not mean that the millowners can rest on their oars expecting all the necessary aid from the Government.

The textile industry cannot prosper without the proper application of "Scientific Management". This cannot be properly applied without an efficient Executive Personnel. As far as India is concerned the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is the only Institute of its kind that imparts training of a sufficiently high standard. Such being the case, it is a deplorable sign to see many of the licentiates of this Institute finding no employment after their completion of the four years' course. This is partly due to the encroachment of those who have their Saturday classes at the Institute and partly owing to the lethargic attitude of many of the owners who do not appreciate technically qualified people. Is it not high time that the Board of Management of the Institute with the help of the Government and also the Tariff Board once for all decide the exact place the institute has in the textile industry and specially with reference to two systems of textile training? No doubt the industry does require more and more of its staff to be technically efficient in order to face world competition and as such cannot afford to stop these apprentice classes at the institute. A proper use of these two branches will surely benefit the Textile Industry.

The Textile Tariff Board should give particular consideration to this all-important problem.—Yours, etc.,

"TECHNICIAN."

Tipsy-Cake

Lord Irwin has found a new alternative phrase for "safeguards in the interests of India". It has now become "safeguards essential to the interests of India", makes it much easier!

* * * *

Have you noticed what is happening to the three men who might have been expected to stand in Hoare's way. Irwin goes into the Cabinet as Minister for Education, Sankey has been given the Dominions and Colonies to amuse himself with, and Lothian is destined for high office. Who was the cynic who said," "Everything in English politics is settled with a bribe."

* * * *

"Sir T. B. Sapru Left Cold". "Jayakar in a Fog". Such are the gloomy headlines of the day. But there are compensations to come surely. "Hoare Gets Hell" ought to follow soon.

* * * *

Sir Malcolm Hailey has issued a warning to the Benares District Board. "The new Constitution", he says, "will be of no benefit to you or to the province at large, if the new powers are allowed to fall into the wrong hands". That's just what we 've been thinking ourselves, and we feel it's just what is going to happen.

* * * *

Anyway a great responsibility has been thrown on the members of the Benares District Board and they must feel flattered. It is to be hoped they will not regard it as an empty compliment but rise to the full-height of their responsibility.

* * * *

"Although there limitations might necessitate a modest and unambitious programme, they cannot but help the nation to take long strides, on the road to economic dislocation and maximum speed."

—"Free Press Journal".

Seems to be something worse than economic dislocation here.

* * * *

"We are assuming" says the "Statesman" "that the Liberals wish to continue co-operation. If so "there is not a sentence in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech which they can quote as good reason for refusing co-operation." But still they have refused, as they couldn't find a sentence they could quote as good reason for continuing co-operation. It's a strange world.

* * * *

"BOMBAY RIOTS."

"We know that up-country readers would have liked to see in this issue photographs of the recent Bombay riots but we have purposely refrained from giving any of these pictures—of which our photographer secured plenty—lest their publication, even at this time, should do anything to disturb the communal equilibrium which exists at the time of writing."—"Illustrated Weekly of India".

Very touching and all that. Without this explanation we should have thought they were all used up by Ma and the Babe, who are not so squeamish about disturbing equilibriums.

* * * *

How Simla Amuses Itself. By one of its gossip-writers:—

"An original dance was given by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's staff last week. Guests were bidden to the function by the "Beadle", and were invited to visit their friends in the Workhouse.

"The ball room was arranged to represent a Workhouse arranged for a "Soshul", wooden benches and chairs sawdust on the floor, spittoons, etc. The cloak rooms were suitably designated "Women's Wash House, Men's Wash House", and on the walls were the inevitable notices about "Spitting" and Tuberculosis.

"Guests turned up in fancy dress consisting of charwomen, workmen, down-and-outs, mourners at funerals, and many other costumes suitable for the occasion."

* * * *

No. We don't want that old simile about Nero fiddling, thanks. In the first place it's too obvious and in the second place it would be rather too complimentary, to Simla. Nero, at least was an intellectual. We can't quite visualise him clowning as a dustman or Poppoea posing as a charwoman.

Crime And Punishment

Plea For Prison Reform

(By VIJAY R. CHONKAR)

"But in this shallow and conceited age we pride ourselves that we are not as our fathers were. Our great aim in prison discipline is the reformation of the offender; and with a stupidity that would be amusing if the matter were not so serious we wantonly deprive a prisoner of the good influences that God's world of Nature is so well fitted to exert upon him. 'The Heavens declare His Glory and the firmament showeth His handiwork;' but our prison cells are specially designed to shut out their testimony; and with the seeming Pharisiasm so characteristic of the age, we pride ourselves on our philanthropy and boast of supplying our criminals with good books and religion to elevate and reform them."—Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B.

Though Sir Robert, when he penned the above indictment, had in his mind the prison system as prevalent in England, the remarks apply with greater force to our prisons in India. That there is something inherently wrong with our present prison system cannot be gainsaid. The prison mutinies in America which threaten to take place with alarming frequency and the problem of recidivism ought to make our legislators and penologists furiously to think, to devise more humane methods of the treatment of the criminal.

LOGICAL OUTCOME

Havelock Ellis, to whose writings penologists are considerably indebtedness is of opinion that the habitual offender is the logical outcome of our present system as much as our social system. In support of this view he tells how an old convict resembling Thiers, at the end of five years' sentence passed at Clairvaux, wrote as follows to the Director:—'Sir, you know me. You know who I am, what I am worth, and what services I can render you. Now I am about to be thrown up again into the world when I shall not know what to do. As soon as I have consumed my allowance I shall immediately get arrested. May I beg of you to have the extreme kindness as soon as I am again condemned to several years' imprisonment to claim me for Clairvaux? I will inform you as to time and place and in the meanwhile reserve my place.' The letter speaks for itself and to comment on it would be an act of supererrogation.

CRIME IS A DISEASE.

Modern Psychology and Criminology have come to regard crime as more a kind of disease to be cured than any deliberate act by a normal person. The doctrine of 'lex talionis' is now much discredited and the reformatory theory has come into prominence. It must be realised that the criminal is after all a 'human' being and not a wild animal to be deterred from undesirable acts by the force of the whip or the baton. The criminal (as much as any other human being) bears the divine impress. He has the potentialities of the Infinite within him and as such if properly treated will turn a better leaf of life. 'God fulfils Himself in many ways.' Even the most hardened of criminals has a future. The saint looks to the past; the sinner to the future. The difference between the normal and the criminally minded citizen is one of degree and not of kind. It may be that those who are outside the prison walls may not only be more criminally minded but also guilty of worse offences than those more erring brethren of theirs unfortunately thrown behind the bars. The atmosphere of many prisons is surcharged with a spirit of distrust. Love begets love and strange as it may be, too much familiarity with things good, true and beautiful will engender not contempt but love. That must give place to a spirit of mutual trust.

REVISED OUTLOOK NECESSARY

We have used the word criminal without defining it and since the question of the treatment of the criminal is indissolubly bound with the problem of crime or rather the criminal, a misconception of the one is bound to result in a misconception of the other. We believe the wrongness of our Penology is due to the incorrectness of our conception of crime. The old orthodox idea of the criminal was that he was a perfectly normal being who wilfully committed a wrong. Now modern Criminology completely discredits nay repudiates such a notion of the criminal. Crime used to be identified with anti-social acts. This definition has the attractiveness of brevity but is too wide, for it characterises even a breach of a municipal bye-law such is failure to light a tail lamp as a crime when it is, in the technical language of the law, only a misdemeanour. Prof. J. L. Gillin of Wisconsin University defines crime as "any act of an individual in contravention of a law.' This definition is, par excellence, a legal definition. But Prof. Gillin prefers what he calls the sociological definition of crime as being "an act which is believed to be socially harmful by a group of people which has the power to enforce its beliefs." It is unnecessary to say that the sociological definition lays the correct emphasis on the essence of crime.

"MORAL HOSPITALS"

Havelock Ellis, more true to the tendencies of the psychology to the abstract term crime, defines the term 'criminal', in preference to the abstract term 'crime.' The criminal according to him is "a congenitally weak-minded person whose abnormality chiefly affects the feelings and volitions, so influencing conduct and rendering him an anti-social element in society." This definition has the singular merit of being in harmony with the teachings of modern Psychology. The definition indicates the new orientation of thought on the problem of crime. It thoroughly discredits the old orthodox notion of the essential wickedness of human nature. The civilised world to-day has come to realise that the criminal is as much susceptible to harmonising and educative influences as any other human being. Our prisons with their monotonous routine of confinement and tasks should become, as a great criminologist expressed, the hope "moral hospital!"

Such being the nature of crime or rather the 'criminal', our next question is what should be the rationale of treatment. We shall very briefly indicate the line on which prison reform should be carried out. In the first place, we must do away with (as they have done in some states in America,) the definite and predetermined sentence. Havelock Ellis has correctly pointed out that 'the key to the failure of the prison and a chief clue to its reform lies in the system of administering definite and predetermined sentences by judges "who being ignorant of the nature of the individual before them and therefore of the effect of the sentence on him and of its justice are really incompetent judges." Our treatment of the offenders must be so far as possible individualised and directed not so much towards the crime as towards the criminal.

EVIL OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Another direction in which radical reform must take place is with regard to the question of solitary confinement. It is submitted that on a refined and cultured human being solitary confinement may be productive of a profound impression but it betrays colossal ignorance of criminal nature if one were to expect the same impression to be produced on the criminal who is usually a 'vacuous-minded erratic animal.' Solitude produces in him, as Prof. Prins remarks, "no intellectual activity and no searching of conscience; it serves merely to deepen his mental vacuity and to deliver him over to unnatural indulgence in the one animal appetite of which he cannot be deprived."

ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

That capital punishment should be abolished is a question which has ceased to arouse much heated controversy. Many countries have done away with capital punishment. India, however, still lags behind. Without unnecessarily dilating upon the problem, we would very briefly state the reasons we urge for the abolition of capital punishment. 1. It is an irrevokable penalty. 2 It is retributive in nature. 3. It is not reformative, thereby defeating the very purpose of punishment. 4. It is not deterrent in effect. 5. It violates our humanitarian sentiment. 6. It is another form of cold and deliberate murder.

AND FLOGGING

Another mode of inflicting punishment which is like capital punishment another relic of barbarism, and which calls for immediate abolition is 'flogging.' The presence of these inhuman provisions in our Penal Codes definitely indicates the utter insensibility of our legal conscience to the advancing strides which civilisation has made in humanising other aspects of life. Mercy, they say, is twice blessed. Flogging is twice cursed or doubly degrading. It degrades and brutalises him on whom it is inflicted and also he who inflicts it. It is hopelessly unfit to humanise and socialise any human being, "that the impulse to inflict it can only spring from a relic of savagery of the same kind as that which inspires the criminal without his excuse of a morbid or defective organisation."

We have endeavoured to plead for a rational and humane treatment of the criminal. Man is not only a spiritual being, but also a social being. "Fellowship is life; lack of it, death." We are members, one of another. Crime, therefore, is a social significance. No act of a single individual is without its social significance. An individual act, divested of its social implications, is a meaningless abstraction of thought. The true nature of crime can only be understood by its reaction against social institutions. Contrary to the extravagant teachings of Lombroso, the late Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University maintained that "no man is born a criminal." "The social environment," Lacassagne said long ago, "is the cultivation medium of criminality; the criminal is the microbe, and element which only becomes important when it finds the medium which causes it to ferment. Every society has the criminals it deserves." It will, threfore, be seen that, if society is to progress and harmoniously function, it must show itself alive to an active sense of its duties, so long forgotten towards those weaker members, who, if neglected become so dangerous to themselves and to others.

Our ideal is to reclaim the more erring section of humanity, not to renounce it. That is to say, while emphatically condemning crime, our attitude towards the criminal must not be that of the inexorable judge, but that of the sympathetic fellow-creature, eager to share the burden of the Cross, even if it be with the criminal. Did not the Man of Nazareth, who in his magnanimity forgave even the fallen woman exhorting her to sin no more, himself share with the common felons the humiliation of Calvary?

BRITISH JOURNAL ON BOMBAY RIOTS

Grotesque & Mischievous Misrepresenfation

"RACE INFLAMED CONGRESS"

The following mischievous account of the Bombay riots is appended to a series of pictures featuring scenes of looting and police arrests by the "National Graphic", an illustrated British weekly, in its issue of June 9:—

"The vivid pictures, that have just reached home, of the fierce May riots in Bombay, afford further evidence of what would happen in India, were control to be handed over to a race-inflamed Congress."

CONGRESS ACCUSED.

"In these bitter feuds between Hindus and Mahomedans 150 people were killed and 1,700 injured. The Indian Congress partly, openly assisted the forces of disorder; indeed a hundred Congressmen took part in the riots and twenty of them were arrested. Hindu mobs attacked the Mahomedans. Mosques and temples were threatened, shops were fired, gutted and looted, and stray pedestrians stoned. It was only after British troops had fired on the uncontrolled mob and had used their bayonets against looters that order was restored. A Congress paper then demanded 'a firm hand'—probably because the Hindus had the worst of it!"

UNIVERSITY AND UNEMPLOYED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with great interest the note of Mr. K. T. Shah in your esteemed paper under heading "Educated Unemployed" and appreciate the same.

Will you kindly allow me a few lines in your paper?

Certainly Mr. K. T. Shah should not forget the undergraduates and matriculates and other experienced hands who ever want work to live upon. They should not be left out just because they are not graduates.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL H. SHETH.

Dubash Building
Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4.
July 13.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF BANKING AND COMMERCE

Rapid Rise In Popularity

The Central Institute of Banking and Commerce Institute, which has been the outcome of the enterprise of two qualified long experienced Bank Officers, has been attaining the support it deserves in full measure. The importance of developing Indian banking on proper lines has been long discussed and admitted on all hands. This development requires that there should be sufficient number of bankers well-trained in theory and practice of Banking. The present undeveloped conditions also offer a good opportunity to aspiring youths to take up banking as a career. The Central Institute of Banking and Commerce offers the best type of training in specialised banking on comparatively low terms, and the fact that these classes are conducted by fully qualified bank officers having long practical experience seem to weigh much with the students. At this day about 30 students are on the roll and more are expected to join when the Banking Examination results are known.

The Institute also provides special training for London Chamber of Commerce and Indian Merchants Chamber Diplomas and Certificates.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.

Services of a lady teacher fully qualified—have been secured for training in Shorthand and Typewriting, which should prove an attractive feature to lady students.

The Institute is located at Central Bank Building, Fort, 2nd floor, and its prospectus may be had on application.

Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association.

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association.

The above Association has been formed with a view to supply a very long-felt want of providing means whereby all shorthand writers in this city and presidency as a whole, who form no small proportion of the salaried employees, can be brought to associate in a body in order to concert measures for the general welfare and the development of their intellectual capacity as also the simultaneous furtherance of their material prospects.

OBJECTS.

The main objects of the Association are:—

(i) To foster a spirit of comradeship and co-operation among its members.

(ii) To arrange for periodical meetings.

(iii) To discuss matters of interest to shorthand writers in general.

(iv) To help the members to secure suitable employment.

(v) To obtain the affiliation and recognition of the Government Commercial bodies and foreign Associations, and

(vi) To hold examinations and award certificates and generally

All those interested in the art of Shorthand are invited to come in large numbers and enrol themselves as members of the Association and thus help to make it in time into a body which will have sufficient strength and influence to safeguard the interests of shorthand writers in Bombay.

All correspondence and enquiries in connection with the above Association may be addressed to the Jt. Hon. Secretary, 9, Ghamat Terrace Opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway, Dadar, Bombay.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. K. T. Shah is to move a resolution at the next meeting of the Bombay University Senate for the appointment of a committee to investigate the problem of educated unemployment. Graduates of the University, he requests, should fill in and forward to him the schedule published below at his address, 45, Chowpatty Road, Bombay (7) on or before August 15, 1932.

1. Name in full and address.
2. Age
3. The date of graduation, Class or Honours if any.
4. The optional or special subjects.
5. The nature of employment held (or last held).
6. The period of employment.
7. The pay.
8. The period of unemployment.
9. The nature of employment desired, if unemployed.
10. The minimum pay required, if unemployed.
11. Willingness to join Labour Exchanges or Employment Bureau.

The Lucky Ones

Picture Puzzle Competiton

SERIES NO. 2

As thirteen persons submitted correct solutions for the above competition the first, the second and the third prizes have been equally divided amongst them, each getting Rs. 131/-.

Their names are as under:—

(1) Miss G. Crawford, No. 12 Block, Kalyan.
(2) Miss Mani D. Turner, New Cama Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road, Bombay.
(3) Mrs. M. Wardman, Loco Quarters, Kalyan.
(4) Mrs. Shivanabai, Kamatipura, Bombay.
(5) A. L. Doodhbhate, c/o Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Bombay House, Bruce Lane, Fort.
(6) Joseph Borges, c/o Messrs. Ralli Bros. Ltd., Code Depot, Bombay.
(7) Pheroz D. Keravala, Rustum Building Victoria Road, Mazgaon, Bombay 10.
(8) Mrs. J. M. Khambatta, Naoroz Mansion, Tardeo Road, Bombay.
(9) Dinshaw Nusserwanji Patel, 10, Guzder Park, Girgaon Road Bombay 2.
(10) Homai Gevji Dharwar, 38 Tardeo Road, Bombay.
(11) S. R. Shinde, c/o Dist. Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Ry. Matunga, Bombay.
(12) S. B. Shukla, Gayatri Mandir, Ravivar Peth, Nasik City.
(13) Gangadhar Vasudeo Sambalkar, Venod Building, No. 2, Top Floor Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

The twenty consolation prizes of Rs. 5/- each go to the following:—

(1) Dhirajlal M. Shah Khodi Ambli, Ahmedabad.
(2) C. R. Lalwani, 49-50, Mahindra Mansion, Esplanade Road Bombay.
(3) Miss Florence Stiffe, Loco Quarters, Khurda Road, Jatin P.O.
(4) Jayoti Saroop Bhatnagar, Naib Tehsildar, Irrigation, Ujjan Kothi Ujjain.
(5) M. K. Menon, 6, Green St., Santa Cruz, Bombay.
(6) Jafferally Najarally Kotadia 843 Agripada, Bombay 12.
(7) H. A. Durham, Railway quarters, Matunga.
(8) B. F. Visveswara Iyer, 476 Balpet, Coffee Club Branch, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.
(9) R. A. Khandkar, 104, Sitabaldi Nagpur.
(10) Miss Fatma Narges, Hamedia Manzil, Agri Pada, Lamington Rd., Post 11.
(11) Mrs. P. W. Hulme c/o Messrs. Payne and Co., Fort, Bombay.
(12) Mrs. J. M. Boyce Harbour View, Colaba Causeway.
(13) S. B. Tungar, Photographer, Malivada, Ahmednagar.
(14) O. V. Subbarao, Mysore Iron Works, Post Bhadravati, (Mysore Railway).
(15) Jal P. Mullan, No. 8 Hirjibhoy Setna Bldg., Grant Road, Bombay.
(16) M. S. D. Andayadaupani, Iyer, 99 Sengalaneer Pillia Koil Street, Chidambaram, S.I.R.
(17) C. Fernandez, Haji Kasum Building, Pitambar Wadi, Mahim.
(18) Miss Sirin Byramji Mistri, Camp, Baroda.
(19) I. Solomon, 5481, Abdulla Street, Regimental Bazar, Secunderabad.
(20) Kaji Mohmad Sahib Bana Sahib, Shahpuri.

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TRADE UNIONS, BEST BARRIERS AGAINST COMMUNALISM

Mr. Giri's Plea For Intense Propaganda And Organisation

In the course of his Presidential Address, delivered at the Annual Conference of the Indian Trades Union Federation, held on Saturday and Sunday last held at Madras, Mr. V. V. Giri said:—

Taking our own country, the economic crisis is one of the worst that we are facing. Between December 1930 and September 1931, general wholesale price level fell from 10 to 15 per cent. Between the end of 1930 and 1931, Notes in circulation in British India increased by 11.1 per cent. Currency depreciated in 1931 by 30 per cent. while capital issues increased by 12.5 per cent. Imports fell between 30 to 40 per cent. and exports by 30 to 37 per cent.

There is over-production everywhere. Wheat in the State of Oohio is cheaper than firewood and Brazil is using coffee for locomotive fuel. In Texas and Oklahoma, the Military took charge of the oil wells, not to prevent any interference with production but to stop production. But workers are starving everywhere in the midst of plenty. Such are the fruits of capitalism.

THREAT OF COMMUNALISM.

This depression has brought in its train Trade Union depression as well. In our own country former organisations have either split or become intensely weakened. Communal differences which did not previously affect the Labour Movement are percolating into it. We have the example of All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union which with much difficulty, apparently got over the trouble by making a compromise with the communal Union. Attempts have been made to similarly attack our Railway Labour Organisation. I refer to the recent statement or rather the misstatement of Sir Henry Gidney, that All-India Railwaymen's Federation is a Hindu body. Being a President of a communal body, he finds the ghost of communalism everywhere. Medical men are not exempt from colour-blindness and Sir Henry is no exception. Let Sir Henry and others of his way of thinking understand that Indian Trade Unions are the best barriers against communalism—knowing neither caste nor colour nor sex nor creed, except the common impression.

DISRUPTIVE TENDENCIES.

We should take note of the fact that of late, disruptive tendencies in our Movement have come into prominence possibly more with a view to flourish certain stereotyped idealogies of the Movement than to undertake the immediate and basic task of the same. There have been Unions which have, in season and out of season, been always talking of strikes and strikes; some take every convenient opportunity to taunt others as 'reformists'; and some without doing either, go to the other length of tacitly or expressly supporting the employer. Some are frightened at the word 'class struggle,' and others are frightened by the word 'class collaboration,' and in the end, we have the evidence of neither the class struggle nor class collaboration.

THE UNORGANISED.

The total number of workers at the present moment in this country is estimated to be between 55 and 60 millions. According to the memorandum prepared by the India Office to the League of Nations, there were nearly 27.8 million agricultural workers employed as farm servants and field labourers. In the transport industry, nearly 1.5 millions are actual workers. Public Administration claims nearly one million workers. Industry claims 11.8 millions, while trade claims 4 millions according to census of 1931. The number of organised workers is about 4 lakhs of which All-India Railwaymen's Federation claims about 1.6 lakhs, All-India Trade Union Congress about 1.04 lakhs, Indian Trades Union Federation about .664 lakhs. This will show what a great task awaits the Indian Trade Unionists in organising the unorganised and strengthening the rank and file of the organised before encouraging disruptive theoretical discussions that do not immediately concern the worker.

UNEMPLOYED.

Next in importance to the question of organising the unorganised is the question of securing State recognition for providing Insurance Schemes against unemployment old age, sickness, etc. It is needless for me to state that the last two years have seen the greatest depletion in the rank and file of the actual workers in various industries. In the Railways, nearly 42,000 are unemployed. Among the seamen possibly 50 per cent. are unemployed and among the textile workers in Bombay alone, it is stated not less than 30,000 are unemployed. In Bengal the jute industry is at its lowest ebb at present and many thousands of workers are either unemployed or partially employed. Among the agricultural labourers, on account of the phenomenal fall in prices, areas of cultivation have been either restricted or uncultivated. Among the active workers, wage-cuts, short-time have been co-existensive with the retrenchment.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

In any attempt in securing betterment of conditions, a Joint Standing Machinery not only between the representatives of employers and workmen but also with the representatives of the Government is a desideratum.

In this connection, the Scheme of Industrial Council adumbrated by the Whitley Commission and also Mr. Salter of the League of Nations, on the lines of the German scheme, deserves our serious attention. Since Government legislation is slow and unwieldy, it is essential that a special machinery or rather a decentralised legislature for the purpose of co-ordinating economic policy of the Government and conducting research, supervising labour legislation and otherwise acting in the same manner as International Labour Organisation, should be constituted by a special provision in the future constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

This leads me incidentally to the demands put forward by the Labour Delegation at the Round Table Conference. The Delegation wanted a declaration of the rights of the workers guaranteeing them a national minimum in regard to living wage, provision of insurance schemes against old age, unemployment, sickness, death, free elementary education, etc. in the constitution; the Delegation wanted that labour legislation should be a federal subject with concurrent powers to the provincial legislatures, that power of ratification of International Labour Conventions should be with the Federal Government to avoid the pitfalls of other Federal Governments, that adult suffrage should be immediately introduced, that principle of nomination should be substituted by principle of election, that registered Trade Unions should be recognised as proper channels for such election. How far these demands will be acceded in the near future, remains to be seen.

POLITICAL OBSTACLES.

Further, I should like to point out that our country being a subject nation, is not in the same position as other 'free' nations in the task of organising the working-class movement. Neither Trade Union action nor political action has unrestricted chance of development in this country. From the experience of the way in which the Government deal with labour matters, there is nothing encouraging to fall back upon. The political stagnation as a cause for economic bondage, has not received that much attention it merits.

It would be worthwhile for the International Labour Organisation to take up seriously the question of removal of political obstacles in the way of the emancipation of the workers, especially in the backward countries like ours.

Politically they must organise as a unit of the International Socialist Movement on a basis similar to that held by the Socialist Party of Great Britain. Without a share in the franchise that gives the opportunity to control power they cannot obtain control of the political machinery and therefore, however large their organisation, they are impotent. Their policy should therefore include a demand for an extension of the franchise. Inspite, then of the spread of socialist ideas in India there is no doubt that capitalist sections there as long ago in England will take up the workers' franchise question in an attempt to secure support for private projects of their own. On the other hand the growth of capitalism in India in the long run will itself compel those in power to concede the franchise and other modifications in the political machinery in a democratic direction to allow the smooth running of the exploiting system."

SOCIALIST IDEAL.

In the new platform of unity it has been proposed by the Trade Union Unity Committee that.

"the Indian Trade Union Movement shall support and actually participate in the struggle for India's political freedom from the point of view of the working classes. This would mean the establishment of a socialist state and during the interval, socialization and nationalization of all means of production."

NON-VIOLENCE.

I may also point out that in 1928 the united All-India Trade Union Congress adopted the view that the socialist state is our goal. While other parties might consider that an end would have been attained by a transference of power from Great Britain to India, we workers cannot be satisfied until we advance further and reach the goal of socialist state. A weakening of imperialistic bondage is a step in the right direction but so far as our methods are concerned, you will excuse me if I state that in our methods the principle of non-violence should not be forgotten.

PRESENT CRISIS.

The present state of affairs is in a flux. Every method of constitutional action is discouraged. Ordinary Law is substituted by Ordinance. Martial Law has at least one thing to commend it; it at least truly describes the state of affairs, but a Government by ordinances is the negation of all civilized management of society. The present policy has evoked protests even from the most liberal section of our country men. Harold Laski has put it rightly that with leaders of masses inside prison, no stable Government is possible. I mean by leaders of masses, not only the Congress leaders but also those who had identified themselves with the working class movement and are now in prison for that. Sir Samuel Hoare is the political descendant of Bourbons of old who did neither learn anything nor forget anything. Recognition of the fundamental rights of the workers preceded by release of the leaders and withdrawal of oppressive measures such as ordinances only, can bring peace to the country. The present impass has been heightened by repudiation of previous solemn declarations.

PLEA FOR PROPAGANDA.

Before concluding I should like to restate my views as briefly as possible. The present is not the time for Trade Unions to indulge in their theological disputes. The vast millions of unorganised in plantations, mines, fields, factories etc. look silently to the education section for organising them under Trade Unions. Our membership may not be imposing. But it is not bad.

Intense propaganda and organisation can easily strengthen organised Unions. All are agreed that staff discharges in the name of retrenchment should be fought out tooth and nail until the principle of State assistance for the unemployed has obtained recognition. Fight for recognition of Unions already organised has to be intensified. If we have done all this we need not quarrel about details.

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UNION BANK OF INDIA BRANCH FOR RAJKOT

Mr. Pochkhanavala Performs Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony of the branch of the Union Bank of India Ltd. was performed at Rajkot by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanavala its managing director on the 11th instant. The function took place in the spacious compound of the Post Office situated near the Bank premises in the Civil Station. The Shamiana and the pandal specially erected to receive the public were decorated with flags and buntings and tents were pitched for the arrangements of refreshments for the guests invited.

HISTORY OF BANK.

Mr. Pochkhanavala gave a short history of the Bank. The Bank was established in 1919 when Bombay was as at its zenith and there were booming conditions in trade. As no suitable Indian could be available at that time to manage this concern the administration was entrusted to a foreign manager. For one reason or another the institution had to face adverse circumstances in its infancy and in spite of its being under European management the public began to loose faith in its administration. In the beginning of 1923 its management was taken over by the Central Bank of India Ltd., and since then it has been endeavouring to put it on the riad to success with the result that since 1923 it has been paying dividend to the shareholders. The fact that half of its capital was held by The Central Bank proved this instead of being a rival concern it had been fostering The Union Bank as an adopted child.

The paid up Capital of this Bank was Rs. 40,00,000/- and reserve fund amounted to Rs. 7,00,000/-. It held deposits from the Public amounting to about Rs. 30,00,000/-.

PLEA FOR OPENING BRANCH

While giving reasons for opening a branch at Rajkot he referred to the serious dislocation of trade in Bombay during recent years on account of political disturbances frequent hartals and world wide trade depression. The development of several Ports in Kathiawar had given a new impetus to the development of its trade and a greater portion of the trade of Bombay had been diverted to these Ports. The Board of Directors of The Union Bank, therefore, considered it desirable to divert its activities towards Kathiawar. They selected Rajkot for opening its first branch as it is the clearing house of the whole of Kathiawar. If they found Public support sufficiently encouraging the future plan would be to open branches at other centers like Veraval Gondal, Dhoraji, Bhavnagar etc.

He assured the Shroffs of Kathiawar that the Bank was not coming there to compete with them but with a spirit of co-operation.

BANK'S DIRECTORATE

He then referred to the directorate of the Bank which consists of prominent businessmen of Bombay with Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw Kt. the well known merchant of Aden, as its chairman. Mr. Chhotalal Norarji Kothari a well-known Shroff of Rajkot, who had been instrumental in diverting the bank's attention towards Kathiawar, had been selected to work as its agent and a competent staff had been placed under him.

Mr. K. M. Parekh, the President of the Peoples' Assembly of the Rajkot State, in requesting Mr. Pochkhanavala to declare the opening of the branch of the Union Bank at Rajkot on behalf of the people assembled at the meeting, said that the history of the Union Bank after its association with the Central Bank had been one of steady progress, and its attainment of that object had been due to a great extent to the endeavours of Mr. Pochkhanavala.

Coming to the situation of Indian Banking he said that it was a matter of great satisfaction and pride that a man of outstanding abilities, courage and resourcefulness like Mr. Pochkhanavala whom he described as a successful pioneer of Indian banking, was at the head of the Union Bank and which has further also a directorate composed of eminent and sound financiers. He hoped that the branch would prosper and bring prosperity in the trade of the country.

He then handed over the key to Mr. Pochkhanavala who then performed the opening ceremony and the branch of the Bank was then declared to be open.

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PROGRESS OF SWADESHI CONCERN

East And West Insurance Company Housed In Its Own Building

The eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the East and West Insurance Company was held on the Saturday last at the Registered Office of the Company, 'East and West Buildings," Bombay. Mr. Hiralal Kursondas, B.A., LL.B., presided in the course of his speech he said. The country was upset with political and economic ills. "The widespread depression in Europe and America have told on Indian trade. The total foreign trade of the year fell from Rs. 473 crores in 1930 to Rs. 358 crores in 1931—a decrease of Rs. 115 crores. Compared with the year 1929, this decline was still more striking as the total trade of that year was as high as Rs. 609 crores. With such a big drop in trade, you can well understand how its consequences told on the community in general. The middle class in urban areas were hard hit. So also the peasant proprietor whose family budget was upset by the unprecedented fall in prices. The linking of the rupee to the sterling followed by a large export of gold produced for a short while a slight rise in price-level. The index fifures at the close of the year, however, showed that the buying capacity of the rupee dropped by nearly 33 per cent.

The results of this economic distress must be obvious to you. The middle class investor to whom Insurance appeals strongly was discouraged by the disturbed equilibrium of economic life: he had to face retrenchment in several directions. He had to choose between a struggle for existence and the retention of his subscription to the Insurance Funds. The effects of this are discernible in the returns of the Insurance concerns where less New Business and more lapsed policies are in evidence.

WITHSTANDING TIDE OF DEPRESSION.

The 'East and West" has, however, been fortunate once again. It has been able to withstand the tide of depression and make a very substantial progress. The Report and the statement of Accounts before you make it perfectly clear that we have proceeded onwards in our march of progress despite adverse conditions. There is an increase of 36 per cent. in the new business over that of the previous year—in fact, a distinct advance over the record of all previous years. The Life Assurance Fund has gone up by 24 per cent. and the Business in force by 22 per cent. The fact that the first year's premium figure alone rose to Rs. 83,000 speak of the soundness of the new business.

The mortality among the policy holders was favourable. There were only 20 deaths. Lapses workerd out at 14 per cent. Surrenders amounted to a negligible figure of about Rs. 2,000. The ratio of expenditure has not increased despite expansion of business.

These figures will indicate to you that we are making headway and gaining the confidence of the Indian public. Our success is largely due to the entire re-organization of the business machine. We are aiming at efficiency, which as you know, is not the monopoly of the West.

Coming to investments, you will invested in the best type of securities. Our investments are not limited to Government securities only. We have used the funds in safe investments of other kinds. The rate of interest realized was as high as 7.18 per cent.

BUILDING PURCHASED.

Since the publication of the Report, we have taken steps to complete the purchase of the building in which we have met this afternoon. This building is centrally situated in one of the best business localities of the Fort area. It has in its immediate neighbourhood some of the principal Banks of the City as well as the Stock Exchange. The total cost of the building including repairs will amount amount to Rs. 2,65,000. The Directors consider that it is a sound investment made at a time when value of immovable property is at the lowest ebb.

TRIENNIAL VALUATION.

We want to go ahead so that the "East and West" might soon be in the vanguard of progressive Insurance concerns in the country. With this end in view, we are arranging to have a triennial valuation by our Consulting Actuary. The last quinquennial valuation took place in 1928 and in the normal course we should get the valuation made at the end of the year 1933. But we have departed from the usual course, and decided upon a valuation for the three years ending 1931 particularly because we want to test the strength of the concern during a period when the general depression brought down value of investments. We hope to receive the report in the course of a few months and we propose to place it before an Extraordinary General Meeting. We trust that the result of the valuation will be encouraging.

I have pleasure in moving that the Director's Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1931 be adopted."

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P., seconded the adoption of the Report which on being put to the Meeting was carried unanimously. The retiring Directors were re-elected. The Auditors were re-appointed. The Meeting was terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

This was followed by the Christening Ceremony of the Company's Building in the presence of a large gathering. The Building was named "East and West Building." The Shareholders and Policyholders and the guests were served with light refreshments.

HEALTH OF C. P.

Less Mortality From Epidemic Diseases

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 16.

The following note has been issued by the Public Health Department Central Provinces:—

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday, July 9, was 10 against 30 in the preceding week.

Cholera was responsible for 8 attacks and 4 deaths during the week against 26 attacks and 13 deaths in the preceding week. The disease decreased in Bhandara district but the districts of Chhindwara and Hoshangabad were newly infected. One imported case was also reported from Wardha Town.

Small-pox contributed 62 attacks and 6 deaths during the week against 134 attacks and 17 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the decline in the districts of Saugor, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur, while in the districts of Wardha, Chanda and Akola it is slightly on the increase.

One case of each from Diphtheria and Enteric fever were reported from Jubbulpore and Kamptee Cantonments.

Active measures are being taken in all the infected areas.

Breach On B. B. & C. I. Rly.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar at Navsari wires under date July 15:—

The line between Kangam and Jambusar breached at mile 37-7. Through communication is expected to be restored by 12 hours to-morrow. Trains are being transhipped at the side.—A.P.

UP LINE SAFE

LATER

The down line at mile 151/152 between Navsari and Naroli is breached for about one rail length. The Up line is safe and a single line working is introduced to pass trains. Communication on the Down line will be restored to-morrow.—A. P.

GRIEVANCES OF LAW STUDENTS

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days ago a letter by "A Law Student" was published in your paper. He says that the Law Professors in the Government Law College are amateurs in the first year of their employment and by the time, generally three years, they have a thorough grasp of the subject they are made to vacate for a fresh batch of amateurs. Evidently he means to saey that the Law Professors should be permanently appointed. He has not however shown or suggested a way out of this impasse. I have therefore to suggest as follows:

First of all the professors at the Government Law College should be appointed by a committee of legal practitioners. The candidate to be selected must have practical experience at the courts of at least five years if he is a Barrister-at-Law or a practical experience of at least ten years if only LL. B. There should be no canvassing and influence in the selection of the candidate. Amateurs should be disqualified for candidature.

The candidate must be employed first on probation for two years and if during this period the work is found satisfactory, the appointment should be made permanent.

The daily lectures should be at least three instead of one. The honorarium of the professors will have to be increased.

Coming to the question of newspapers and periodicals in the Law College Library I must point out that there are nearly seven hundred students in the Law College. Each student has to pay one rupee per term as a contribution to the Law College Magazine, for which I am sure if the contribution is made voluntary and not compulsory as it is now, not even fifty students would spend a rupee.

If the rupee per head is diverted to the purpose of providing newspapers and periodicals, out of the Rs. 700 collected the College can easily save at least Rs. 50/- or Rs. 75/- per term for daily newspapers and other periodicals. I hope the authorities will move in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

A LAW STUDENT.

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WHO ARE HOARE'S BUSINESS MEN?

Mystery Of Silence Of Indian Chambers' Delegates Must Be Cleared

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

Simla has given up the ghost. It no longer considers possible the task of effecting a reconciliation between the revolting Liberals, who stand on principle and the Secretary of State who tramples on principle and pirouettes on niggling points of procedure. Sir Samuel Hoare can expect no further assistance from the Government of India in the way of "samjaoing" people in this country to accept his new policy. It has taken a matter of five days to make it clear to "Government circles" in the Olympian heights that, there is not an earthly chance of rescuing the Government from the dilemma in which Sir Sa-Samuel Hoare has placed them.

LEAVE HIM TO IT!

Sir Samuel, of course, does not realise the dilemma, so what with the implacable opposition of the Liberals and other non-Congress politicians and the hardly less definitely dissidence of Mussalman communal leaders like Mr. Ghuznavi, there is nothing for Simla to do but to fold its hands, twiddle its fingers and let Sir Samuel Hoare get on with the job as best he can, backed by the support of the mysterious advisers who have urged him to this new procedure and the "substantial body of opinion" that is visible to himself and nobody else. People in India will be interested to see of what this substantial body of opinion is composed, when, and if, it is ever brought out into the open.

WHO ARE THE BUSINESSMEN?

In the meanwhile, there is a good deal of speculation as to the identity of the men who have led the Secretary of State to believe that the financial safeguards can be settled to the satisfaction of India by discussions between businessmen. In his speech on Monday Sir Samuel said:

"Many Indians last year took the view that the discussions of financial safeguards in the nature of things would take place much better informally and confidentially between the individuals. As the financial and commercial safeguards are mainly a question for traders, businessmen and financiers, it seemed to us that by this means we might be better able to bring the individual into direct touch with the people who, in many cases, really matter much more than the politician."

AN AMAZING PROPOSITION.

The suggestion that the experts, financiers and businessmen matter more than the politicians is effectively refuted by Mr. Jayakar in his statement replying to Hoare's speech which was published yesterday. For a constitutionalist, as Sir Samuel Hoare I suppose claims to be, it is an amazing proposition. Financiers and businessmen can be called in as advisers but they are not the people to settle questions of high constitutional import. They may be experts but their impartiality is always in question and in this case a "bundobast" arrived at between Indian business men, selected by the Secretary of State, and those representing British business interests, may prove quite agreeable to the people concerned in the making if it but is likely to prove extremely deleterious to the interests of this country.

Whatever the British businessmen agree to will, of course, be ratified by Parliament because it will surely be in the interests of Britain. But that it would not be endorsed by public opinion in India is certain, because it would only be a compromise in which the interests of India would be subordinated to the interests of British trade on the one hand and the convenience and profit of Hoare's selected Indian businessmen on the other.

DISTURBING RUMOURS.

It is necessary to deal with this matter frankly. There have been rumours of a disturbing kind about it going round for some time. The suspicion that an intrigue of an undesirable kind was afoot was deepened when Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas refused to be a signatory to the resolution passed by the Round Table Delegates on Sunday last, on the ground that he had not time to consult his fellow delegates of the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chambers, Mr. S. D. Birla and Mr. Jamal.

THE LAST STRAW.

Sir Purshottamdas's personal views are quite clear. It is worth while recalling the impressive warning he gave to the British Government in the discussion at the Round Table Conference in November last, when he joined in the chorus of denunciation with which the proposal to introduce Provincial Autonomy as a first step was mooted.

Supporting the speakers who had preceded him he said:—

"Let the Government not take a step which strikes us as being absolutely suicidal to the interests both of Great Britain and of India. We in India are completely fed up with any more experiments of a half-way house in this matter. What we feel is that no reform will commend itself to India unless it is a substantial and whole-hearted reform at the Centre."

He concluded by saying that "the step the Government threatened to take will be the last straw which will break the camel's back. The camel's back is India's patience."

A DIFFICULT POSITION?

Sir Purshottamdas has now removed any doubt as to his own attitude by the statement he issued to the press yesterday, which is an emphatic endorsement of the views expressed in the resolution passed by his fellow-delegates last Sunday. But that statement lacks one thing. He does not tell us definitely and specifically that he will refuse to cooperate in any further discussions on constitutional reform, as all the signatories to the R.T.C. delegates' resolution have done by subscribing to the resolution of the National Liberal Federation of India. Perhaps he does not think it necessary, as further cooperation would be obviously inconsistent with the views he has expressed in his statement to the Press. And he may hold that as a delegate of the Federated Chambers he must still withhold any specific declaration controlling his actions as a delegate until he has heard the views of his two fellow delegates. He finds himself, perhaps, in a difficult position in this respect. For the present we must leave it at that.

MR. BIRLA'S POSITION.

But we cannot leave in suspense the question of the attitude of his two colleagues, Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Mr. G. D. Birla. In regard to the latter a definite charge which gives formal expression to the rumours, I have mentioned above, has now been publicly made that he has been negotiating with the Secretary of State in regard to the proposed safeguards. A correspondent of the "Times of India," who signs himself "Business Man" writes in that journal this morning:—

"It is an open secret that Mr. S. D. Birla has during the last seven months been trying to negotiate with Sir Samuel Hoare in regard to the proposed safeguards. His scheme was that six experts from India—himself one of them, and five nominees of his, including Sir Purshottamdas—should meet six London experts and decide the fate of India! Now, who gave Mr. Birla the authority to speak on behalf of India?"

HIS MANDATE.

If the statement is true, we would all like Mr. Birla to tell us who gave him the authority to thrust himself forward as a person possessing a mandate to negotiate with the Secretary of State. Mr. Birla, as everyone knows, has been closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi, who has reposed a good deal of trust in his judgment and his patriotism and has sometimes followed his advice in regard to questions of finance and business in their relation to the political issues of the time. Moreover Mr. Birla is definitely pledged to accept the leadership of the Mahatma, by the mandate given him by the resolution of the Indian Merchants' Federation. The same mandate was given to his collegues, which, incidentally, makes Sir Purshottamdas's reluctance to sign the Round Table delegates resolution, the more incomprehensible. Sir Purshottamdas, however, is in no doubt, as we see now, that he is bound to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and he tells the Government that the presence of Mahatmaji is indispensable in any further Conference.

WHY ARE THEY SILENT?

But what is Mr. Birla's attitude? Why are he and Mr. Jamal Mahomed preserving silence at this critical period? Do they disagree with the views of Sir Purshottamdas? Do they approve of, or are they prepared to cooperate with, Sir Samuel in the new procedure? And why, too, are the Council of the Federation of Indian Chambers silent all this time? Are they content that their delegates should hold aloof from the action taken by their colleagues last Sunday and leave the impression on the mind of the Secretary of State that he can count on the support of the most influential body of commercial opinion in the country for his new proposals?

LET HIM SPEECH.

As for Mr. Birla, I hope he will lose no time in making his position clear. If the charge formulated by "Business Man" is true, there will be no two opinions about the conduct of a man, both as a close friend of Mahatmaji and a delegate who has been instructed to accept his lead, who, after Mahatmaji has withdrawn his co-operation and is a prisoner in jail, continues to carry on conversations with the Secretary of State.

But there is more in it than that. Sir Samuel Hoare's surprising proposal that the discussions on financial safeguards should take place between businessmen leaves no doubt that he must have discussed his plans in this respect with some eminent Indian businessmen, who must have led him to believe that they are in a position to deliver the goods. Was one of these Mr. G. D. Birla? And if so with what other financiers or businessmen has he been acting and discussing in this matter?

The mystery of the silence of Mr. Birla in regard to the new proposals and these alleged activities must be cleared up without further loss of time? And the person to tell the public exactly what the position is, is obviously Mr. G. D. Birla himself.

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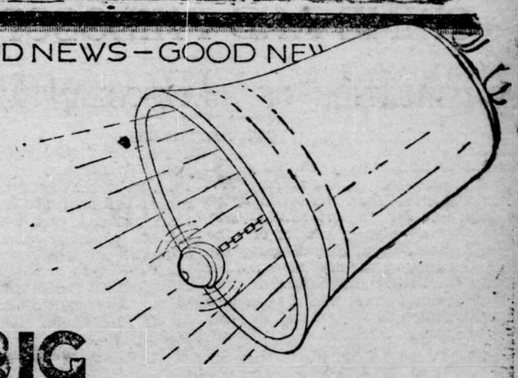

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CRIME AND PHILOSOPHY

VINDICATION OF NIETZSCHEAN WISDOM

(BY WAYFARER).

It is undoubtedly an irony of fate that the incomparable "Jix" should have been succeeded by a man like Sir Herbert Samuel who, instead of singing praises of the fair maid, Dora, and keeping the flag flying, generally, of British morals, dabbles in dangerous German philosophies: and it is as well that poor "Jix" lies safely in his grave with formidable defences put around by Death while these unseemly goings-on are reported.

JIXIANA.

Not that the blameless "Jix" himself was not a philosopher in his own way as indeed his successor says in one of his quasi-philosophico-categorical generalisations. This was not merely what the Poet Laureate describes as the "philosophy of bread and cheese" but was home brewed British through and through, although he lived to see the bottom knocked out of it by the late D. H. Lawrence. Whether it was an ineffectual and rather pathetic protest against blood-curdling Soviet persecution of the Church or 'obscene' literature or any suggestion of Dora's tyranny "Jix" always stood as a tower of strength, stalwart champion of true-blue British morals and moral righteousness, puritan and inspired St. Paul.

WHO'S HE?

Sir Herbert, on the other hand, is at best a 'dilattante' in the field of philosophy and the task he set himself recently in expounding his conception of philosophy was quite superfluous. His presidential address to the British Institute of Philosophy is a profound thesis in the obvious and the views he has expressed cannot but appear to be highly ridiculous to any real student of philosophy. The details of behaviour of the ordinary man, he maintains, involve a philosophic approach and the statement, coming as it does from a British Home Secretary, makes itself interesting. Who is the Ordinary Man? We must ask ourselves. He may be a costermonger, a race-course bookie as well as a professional burglar; he may be a highly respectable British gentleman who obeys Dora and pays his income tax enthusiastically as well as a college professor who prides himself on the height of his brow and nods condescendingly at Nietzsche.

BURGLAROLOGY.

One naturally expects that burglars in all their interesting species should have a particular interest for the Home Secreoary as that high dignitary is probably the greatest expert on the habits of these persons. And Sir Herbert certainly anticipates our thought and states that "Al Capone was a philosopher in his way as well as Nietzsche." One might have thought the Home Secretary carried in his vest-pocket the Home Office circular containing description of this German dangerous character and that his audience was going to be warned against the fellow-philosopher of the notorious Chicago gangster. In any case, "Jix's" successor acknowledging the American criminal as a philosopher and bracketing him with the German philosopher is both spectacular and phenomenal.

THE RACKET.

Al Capone has already become a legendary hero although he lives just now behind prison bars. That the gangster himself revels in the role prepared for him by his romantic admirers is fairly well-known and he never came to grief while he moved in freedom of elucidating his philosophy in his naive. American accent. He claimed that he was no worse than the Elizabethan pirates who scourged the high seas and founded the fortunes of an empire (one always suspected that Al had studied the "Essays in Socialism" by the British Fabian Society) and that success justified ethics in life and not 'vice versa', that, he was as good as the best robber-baron of the highest historical pedigree and what did your modern commercialism come to, anyway? It is a notorious fact that the best fashionable society attended his social functions and his parasites multiplied like bacilli till he yearned for relief from this popular racket. Al Capone was beaten at his own game.

A FACT.

But the Home Secretary's racket which mixes poor Nitzsche with Al Capone, the Chicagoan criminal, is much more terrible. Sir Herbert's ideas regarding the position philosophy occupies in relation to science radically conflict with those of certain well-known philosophers and scientists. To record an objective fact the materialist position held by science so far is now shifting in uncertainty. This is not difficult to understand if we accepted the natural role of science as an instrument of knowledge in exploring the material that can be used to build up a philosophical structure.

DEMOS AND PHILOSOPHY.

"The triumphant march of science" to which Sir Herbert refers does not make one rate the genius of Plato, Spinoza or Nietzsche lower than that of the greatest hero of science. One notices to-day a reaction settling in the materialist conception of science. Nor is philosophy a matter of doctrinaire pedagogies that Sir Herbert accuses it of being and if, as he maintains, it did not touch life at essential points—even in the life of the half-fabulous Ordinary Man—it would deserve the fate of the scrapheap. Philosophy cannot obviously reach the ordinary man since it is not a substitute for cigarettes or beer: the ordinary man must reach it which he does much more frequently without the assistance of the Home Secretary than we imagine.

THE SUPERMAN.

So that life has always furnished the basis of every known great philosophy since the days of golden-thighed Pythagoras and Plato and Nietzsche is not the last of the illustrious line. At the same time, many of the philosophers have been, and continue to be, misrepresented and the great German thinker's is a very typical case indeed. The Nietzschean philosophy is the flower of a Germanic soul: and its apparent violence is the measure of its almost superhuman sincerity. Nietzsche was and ever will remain a prophet who saw Truth and hailed it in defiance of all human values. The Superman he asked of the gods is misrepresented. Was Bismarc his ideal? Does he put a crown of glory on the head of some tyrant such as our age has come to accept as the strong man of Zarathusthra's dreams?

NIETZSCHEAN TRUTH.

A careful consideration of his philosophy and the whole background of its birth ought to dissolve these doubts. No wonder Will Durand should demonstrate the continuation of Platonic idealism in Nietzsche as well as in the gentle Spinoza. Nietzsche hurled his powerful polemics against an order that created monstrous Al Capones—the price corrupt virtue and democracy pay. He attacked the virtue—the Christian ideals of love and pity—as a force disintegrating civilization. Zarathusthra's wisdom is eternal wisdom as Sir Herbert would easily have discovered if he had applied its test to the last Election in Great Britain. Men in the mass, Nietzsche held, were cattle. It does not flatter the penny democracies of this age. Who can improve on the exquisite wisdom and insight into truth of this dictum?

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3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

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5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than **25TH JULY.**

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

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3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path, but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in winning Swaraj as men.	
20. An outbreak of violence would retard our progress and may even indefinitely postpone Swaraj.	
21. Swaraj is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by peaceful means must be peaceful Swaraj.	
24. Swaraj must be an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.	
26. The way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

COUPON—

Name

Address

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 16.
Bandra, Wootton, Busrah.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
C|o Manchester, Lee, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, July 17.
Gambhira, Brown, Bhavnagar
Khandalla, Carter, Bhavnagar.
Gandara, Fairbrain, Rangoon.
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.

S.S. Bandra: The B.I.S.N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova: The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 248 passengers.

S.S. C|o Manchester: The K N Coy's steamer City of Manchester arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gambhira: The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Gambhira sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar, and Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Arabia: The M Italiana Steamer Arabia sailed yesterday for genoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Gandara: The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Gandara sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

S.S. Khandalla: The B.I.S.N steamer Khandalla sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 16.
3 Arabia 4499, Karachi 17|7, L Triestino.
5 C|o Manchester 3533, Karachi 26|7, K Nixon & Co.
6 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 24|7, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
8 Dalgoma 3571, London 25|7, M M & Co.
11 Simla, 3810, Calcutta 19-7, L. Edwards Ltd.
15 Khandalla 3289, Bhavanagar 17|7, M M & Co.
16 Ceylon 3267 Rotterdam 20-7, L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Madras Maru 2299, Karachi 19|7, O S K.
3 Bandra 1877, N F N F M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, N F N F M M & Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar, 3381 Rangoon N F Scindia S. N. Co.
12 Ahmedi 1331, Karachi 16|7, S Hassum & Co..
13 Indira 278 M-C 19-7, Malabar Steamship.
15 Halderi, 912 Calcutta N F, S Hassan and Co.
16 Laxmi 124, N. F. N.F. National S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Gambhira 3196 Karachi 17-7, M. M. and Co.
C|R Garada 3216, Rangoon 17|7, M M and Co.
D|E Sirsa 3387 N F, 20-7 M M and Co.
F Rizwani 3306 Red Sea Ports 21-7 T. M. & Co.
Q Janaki N F N F Malabar Steam ship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Chitral 21|7 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 29|7 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 1518, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Wildenfels 21-7 L Edward Ltd.
Falkenfels 31-7, L Edward Ltd.
Lanterfels 10|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Werdenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Drochenfels 27|8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan 26|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16|8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Kabinga 27|7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Adams 29/7 F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Havre Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha.
Madras Maru 1317 O. S. Kaisha. Ltd.
Bhutan 28|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mirzapore 28|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rajputana 29|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bengal Maru 18|8, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30|8, N Y Kaisha.
Talan Maru 17|8, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9|8, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 23|8, O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Corpu 17|7 P. and O. S. N.
Maloja 20|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 12|7, M M & Co.
Kenya 30|7 M. M. and Co.
Tairea 27|8, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Clan Macwherter N. Y. J. F. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Manchester NF K N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 26|7, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Ceylon 20-7 L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE
Col de Lana NF L T C
FOR KOBE.
Argen Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha
Madras Maru 17|7, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Banora, 20|7, M. N. and Co.
Varela, 22|7, M. N. Co.
FOR JAVA
Sumatra N F M Italiana.
FOR RANGOON
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalavihar N FS S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Simla 19-7 L. Edwards Ltd.
Sirsea N. F. M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Clan Macwherter P. F. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Manchester K N Co.
FOR TRIESTIE
Col de Lana L T C
FOR HAMBURG.
Ceylon L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS
Argun Maru O S Kaisha Ltd.
Madras Maru O. S. Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora M. M. and Co.
Varela M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Nerbudda, M M & Co.
Jalavihar S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsea M. M. and Co.
Simla L. Edwards Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Ranpura (boats)	15|7|32.
President Polk	15|7|32.
Indira	15|7|32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 16.

S.S. Dalgoma, for London: 3 bales animal skin, D Abraham & Sons; 37 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd; 24 bales animal skin, A E Bhumarthal.

For Hull: 7000 bags castor seed Strauss & Co.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales cotton raw, Habib & Co.

S.S. City of Manchester, for Manchester: 100 bales cotton fly, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co; 50 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co; 250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Barcelona: 1400 bags castor seed, and 2408 bags linseed Strauss & Co; 68 bales akund cotton, C Nanalal & Co.

For Liverpool: 750 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. Ceylon, for Hamburg: 1 cases wet casings, D Abraham & Sons.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, for London: 5 bales animal skin, J F Leny, 5 bales animal skin, A.W. G. Husenjadah.

S.S. Argun Maru, for Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Kobe: 218 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Gambhira: Agents: M M & Co, from Rangoon: 15330 bags rice, 75 bundles teak posts, 426 bundles teak boards, 675 bundles teak squares, 87 bundles teak posts, 7439 bundles teak scantlings, 81 bundles teak planks, 910 bars pig lead, 15 cases stout.

From Cochin: 522 bundles coir yarn.

From Colombo: 77 casks tallow.

S.S. Arabia: Agents: L. Triestino, from Sourbaya: 4513 bags sugar, 911 bags sugar, 14 bags betelnuts, 10 bags long pepper, 599 pieces lumber, 50 cases salmon tolls, 23 cases asparagas, 3506 bags tapioca seed.

From Somarang: 21673 bags sugar.

From Cheribou: 145 drums alcohol.

From Probolingo: 5450 bags sugar.

From Panarocken: 17072 bags sugar.

S.S. Jaladuta: Agents: S.S. N. Co., from Moulmein: 2570 pieces teak planks, 51049 pieces teak scantlings.

From Rangoon: 2598 pieces teak scantlings, 223 pieces silver bars 94 bags betelnuts, 90 cases sweets, 130 bags chola, 80 bags beans, 128 bags koothi.

From Colombo: 450 drums cocoanut oil, 942 bags copra, 30 bundles old gunnies.

From Tuticorin: 73 bales cotton yarn, 445 bales cotton.

From Cochin: 702 bundles coir ropes, 2310 bundles coir yarn, 81 bundles mats, 100 bags pepper, 34 bags nag kapur, 40 cases cashew nuts, 101 bags dry ginger.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 16.

October	5.88
December	6.01
January, 1933	6.10
March 1933	6.26
Middling Spot	5.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 16.

July	5.76
October	5.84
Middling Spot	5.76

NEW YORK.
New York, July 16.
Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
July 1932		4.40
August 1932		4.38
September 1932		4.37
October 1932	4.42	4.37
November 1932		4.38
December 1932		4.40
January 1933	4.47	4.42
February 1933		4.45
March 1933	4.52	4.48
April 1933		4.50
May 1933	4.57	4.53
June 1933		4.55
July 1933		4.57
Middling Spot		4.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

Sakellaridis July	6.42
October	6.62
November	6.68
December	6.73
January 1933	6.79
March 1933	6.89
May 1933	6.99
F.G.F. Spot	6.75

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.22
Fine (Good Staple)	4.34
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.46
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.06
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
BENGAL:—	
Good	5.65
Fully Good	5.75
Fine	5.85
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 16.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	12-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	109-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	6
National Bank of India	39-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	99
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	49
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	69-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	81
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103-3/4
Consols 2½ per cent	73
War Loan 5 per cent	101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	107-1/4

LONDON METALS.
London, July 16.
Market was closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 16.
Demand Bills 3.54-1/4

LONDON SILVER.
London July 16.
Silver.—Small business.
Spot 17-1|16.
Forward 17-1|8.

LONDON GOLD.
London July 16.
Bar Gold Fine per oz £5-15-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London July 16.
Interest day to day loans 3½ p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loan 5|8 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months 1-45|64 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months 1-29|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London July 16.

T.T. London on—	
Berlin	14.94
Amsterdam	8.81
Brussels	25.59
Madrid	44.21
Milan	69.37
Berne	18.23
Paris	90.53
Prague	119.75
New York (closing rate)	3.54-3|8

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 15.

	Season to date.	This week	Corresponding. Season 1930/31	Week 1931.
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	14,647	45,	13,115	68 Bales
Forward to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5,045	40	5,021	31 ,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	8,591	88	6,836	89 ,,
Of which to Japan	2,277	12	1,191	18 ,,
Of which to China	1,066	14	417	33 ,,
Of which to G. B.	1,317	23	1,083	3 ,,
Of which to Germany	1,588	14	1,711	5 ,,
Stock at New York	—	204	—	228 ,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,403	—	2,839 ,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,388	—	834 ,,
World's visible supply	—	8,741	—	7,668 ,,
Of which American Cotton	—	6,814	—	5,407 ,,
Forward to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	13,022	178	10,776	174 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,970	31	8,865	18 ,,

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London July 16.
Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes 24|9 July|Aug. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes 24 July|Aug. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 24|3 July Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi Parcels no offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London July 16.
Java Sugar, Fine White Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta, July|Aug. per cwt 7|10-1|2.
C and F Bombay July|Aug per cwt 7|11.
C and F Karachi July|Aug. per cwt 7|11.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, July 16.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 7-7|16.

LINSEED.
London, July 16.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton £9-15-0 July|Aug. sellers.
Linseed la Plata C.I.F. Hull ton £7-18-9 July sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) £10-15-0 July|Aug sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 16.
Linseed oil naked London cwt 13 August sellers.
Linseed oil naked, London cwt 13|4-1|2 Sep-Dec. Sellers.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half-year ended June 30, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 4,07,769-14-2, brought forward from the last year's account, amounted to Rs. 11,24,466-11-0, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

To pay an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) for the half-year ended 30th June 1932—Rs. 5,04,396.

To carry forward to next half-year's account—Rs. 6,20,070-11-0.

Total—Rs. 11,24,466-11-0.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ sh. d.
Andhra Valley (7 1|2 1933 Notes)	104 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	67 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 9 6
Bengal Iron 7 1|2 p.c. Prefence	0 4 6
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ordy. Stock	79 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 0
Calcutta Tramways Ord.	0 12 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 13 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	93 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 16 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.)	0 0 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1|2 p.c. Debs.	73 10 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 3 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 7 6
Rangoon Electric Tem and S. Ord.	1 11 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. 4 1|2 p.c. Deb.	69 10 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	103 10 0
Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939|50	106 10 0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	64 10 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1|2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	18 0 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	14 10 0
French 1 p.c. Rentes 1918	26 0 0
London Issue	
San Paulo Coffee 7 1|2 p.c. (1926	55 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Banks, as on the 8th July 1932.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	16,15,17,000
Other Deposits	61,31,65,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra.	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundaries	1,23,09,000
Rupees.....	89,32,41,000

ASSETS

Government Securities	26,35,78,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48,54,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	8,33,18,000
Cash Credits	25,58,29,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased.	1,77,36,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	13,73,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,64,71,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per conrra—	
Sundries	37,36,000
Balances with other Banks	44,72,000
	68,13,67,000
Cash	21,18,74,000
Rupees.....	89,32,41,000

The above balance sheet includes:

Deposits in London	£1,104,900
Advances and Investments in London	£1,006,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London.	£ 337,800

PERCENTAGE 26.92
Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits	Rs. 2,84,64,000
Decrease.	
Other Deposits	Rs. 38,69,000
Increase.	

ASSETS

Bank's Investments	Rs. 64,40,000
Decrease.	
Loans	Rs 6,62,000
Decrease.	
Cash Credits	Rs. 1,07,99,000
Decrease.	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	
Decrease.	
	Rs. 3,74,000
Cash	Rs. 49,07,000

PERCENTAGE 26.92.

STOCK OF RAW COTTON IN BOMBAY

Larger Than Last Year

Despite a reduction of about 22 per cent. in cotton crop of this country, the latest statement issued by the East India Cotton Association shows that stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 14th July is 8,16,789 bales against 8,10,544 bales at this time last year.

From the beginning of the season to date, our mills bought 2,49,040 bales of American Cotton, out of which 2,39,664 bales have already arrived and 9,376 bales are at sea for this country.

Exports of cotton amounted 3,74,639 bales against 22,43,232 bales at this time last year. Thus exports show a decline of about 14 lakhs of bales.

Indian Mills enjoyed better time through the season and their consumption is estimate 7,67,480 bales against 7,64,623 bales at this time last year.

Details of receipts, exports and stocks are as under:—

Receipts for week ending 14th July

	1932 Bales	1931 Bales
Bengals	473	2280
Oomras	221	8141
Dholleras	4218	6347
Broach	476	888
Southerns	4212	7410
Persians	115	124
Americans	1716	
Egyptians	330	2654
E. Africans	4728	1002
Other sorts	.....	29
Total	16589	28935

Exports for week ending 14th July

	Bales.
United Kingdom	3479
Continent	2686
China	4790
Japan	16540
Coast Ports	100
Total	27595

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	111
China, Japan & Coast Ports	1827
Total	1938

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th July

	1931-32	1930-31
	1965731	3296893

Exports from 1st Sept. to 14th July

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	20320	76815
Continent	114907	480986
China	205411	397570
Japan	497362	1203621
Coast Ports	36614	21812
U. S. A.	25	2428
Total	874639	2243232

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 14th July 1932 189786 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 14th July 1932 767,480 bales.

Same period last year 764,623 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th July 1932 816,789 bales.

Same time last year 810,544 bales.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st August 1932 249,040 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 14th July 1932 239,664 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 6,951 bales.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON

Experiments In Punjab Produce Interesting And Useful Results

Some interesting and valuable results have been obtained through the study of cotton cultivation in the Punjab Canal Colonies started jointly in 1925 by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Punjab Agricultural Department. The Indian Central Cotton Committee provided a Cotton Research Botanist and special staff and equipment for a Laboratory at Lyallpur. The Punjab Agricultural Department provided two agricultural farms and the staff required for cultivation and supervision. The scheme, which was originally sanctioned for five years in 1925, has been extended for another five years.

LINES OF ATTACK.

The problem of the Punjab has been the "failure" of the American varieties which cover an area of over 750,000 acres. This disappointing result has been evident in the lower yield, while there has also been a worsening of the quality of the lint. Research work has, therefore, been carried out along two lines. Efforts were made to find out the extent to which the "failure" could be checked by altering methods of cultivation or improving present methods. Secondly, to select and multiply a variety which could resist the forces causing the "failure." In order to ascertain simultaneously the possibilities of spreading 'desi' cotton, pure strains were isolated with a view to find out if they would give the agriculturist as good a yield as American types.

INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT.

One of the objects under investigation was to estimate the influence of environment on the crop. Detailed records were made of daily increases in the height of plants, the intensity and period of flowering, bud and boll shedding. Meteorological factors such as temperature, soil heat, period of sunshine, humidity, rainfall, and special features such as dust storms were also recorded to determine their effects on growth of plants to be studied later.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

It has been discovered that the failures have been due not to inherent soil conditions or irrigation, but to general climatic conditions. No separate climatic feature can be cited as the cause, but it apears to be the combined effect of a number of unfavourable conditions which weaken the plant. The co-ordinated study of meteorological conditions and plant growth has justified the procedure of isolating some new strains which could produce a normal healthy boll even under adverse conditions.

NEW STRAINS EVOLVED.

With this object an 'Early Strain' of American and improved strain of 'desi' cotton ('G. sanguineum') were evolved. The former was a distinct improvement on the present variety (4-F) both as regards yield and staple, spinning up to 34's. It was an early maturing strain and seemed able to resist climatic effects. There was this additional advantage that, while the present 4-F variety easily mixes with inferior types and has brought a questionable reputation to Punjab cotton, the new variety had a much longer staple than 'desi.' The new strain had also a high ginning percentage and returned a higher monetary value to the grower from his land.

Unfortunately, there was a severe attack of 'jassids' in 1931 and it was then discovered that the new strain was not capable of standing up against it. This was a blessing in disguise because it proved the danger of distributing new varieties before subjecting them to tests against all local adverse conditions. The work of several years involving laborious study of thousands of plants, their growth, measurements of their individual qualities, comparisons of their results in many generations, and the extension of selected plants for multiplication in field tests was not productive of definite immediate results. And if the strain had been introduced for general cultivation instead of special experiment (as was the case) and the 'jassids' had come after their spread, there would have been created in the minds of growers a distrust regarding the value of recommendations of the research workers.

The Research workers had now to turn their attention to the production of strains which could resist 'jassids.' They succeeded in finding some of these among the isolated ones. The work of multiplying them has been taken in hand and a field-scale test is in progress. Further improvements may be expected in course of time. Observations on types of 'desi' cotton have brought to light some strains which yield better results than these now in vogue. These are being multiplied for distribution to cultivators.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

Other experiments in farms have been directed towards studying the effects of watering, new methods of cultivation, time of sowing, ways of manuring, etc. They are still in their early stages and no results have been recommended for general adoption.

It has been found that the Egyptian methods of ridge irrigation give the soil greater power to retain moisture. With about 20 per cent. less water it gives as good a crop as is produced by flat beds. Conservation of moisture in the soil is an important factor in determining the yield.

Artificial manures containing nitrogen give good results if applied when the plants have grown up to a certain height. But this means application by hand at the foot of the plant, as mechanical spreading would be wasteful and even injurious to the succeeding crop. Natural manures such as the compost with cotton stalks are easily applied before sowing and become part of the soil itself.

Observations regarding dates of sowing give different results from those obtaining in Sind where the climatic conditions are somewhat similar. Late sowing—about the middle of June—appears to produce better yields than April and May sowing.

POPULARISING NEW VARIETIES

The work of popularising new varieties of cotton is hampered to some extent by the conservatism of purchachers who prefer familiar types to new ones, even though the latter may be superior. It is, therefore, necessary to carry on propaganda to prove the excellence of new varieties. The crop should, of course, be produced in sufficient bulk to be a factor in the market. Similarly, seed distribution has to be made over a wide area to enable the grower to reap the benefits of these improved varieties.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 16.
Smoked Sheet Standard Rubbed 1b. Spot 2 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London July 16.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12-0-0 July|Aug. sellers.
Rapeseed Torio Hull|Continent £10-17-6 July|Aug sellers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Communist Activities In India Directed from Moscow

KEMP CONCLUDES PROSECUTION STORY

Nimbkar's Opposition To Mahatma In Calcutta Congress Recalled

MEERUT, July 17.
(By Mail.)

When further hearing was resumed in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, Mr. Kemp, Senior Crown Counsel concluded his narrative of the general conspiracy alleged, which was an account of the Communist Activities in India under the control of the C. I.

In December, said Mr. Kemp, the Communists did their propoganda for their aims at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress through a fraction inside that organisation.

REVOLUTOINARY MOOD OF WORKING CLASS.

He referred to the big workers procession which marched on the Congress and captured the Congress pandal. The Communists in India and abroad took pride and pleasure in that raid as a demonstration of the impatience and hhe revolutionary mood of the working classes. This event was greeted as one of significance.

In the Congress session Mr. Nimbkar opposed Mahatma Gandhi's resolution on the Nehru Report and moved his Communist amendment opposing the Nehru Report and Dominion Status and made a typical Communist speech for complete National Independence. As a supplement to Mr. Nimbker's amendment Mr. Joglekar moved an amendment putting forward the mass programme of the W.P.P. whose basis was class struggle. Mr. Joglekar also opposed the resolution raising the delegates' fee from Rs. 1/ to Rs. 5/ as undemocratic and as one which would shut the door of the Congress against poor persons.

On 19th September 1929, anti-Simon demonstrations were organised with slogans, "Long live the Soviet Republic." "Long live Revolution" and the like and persons bearing those placards were arrested. Mr. Mitra and Mr. Goswami delivered speeches on that occasion. The accused were quite content with the showing which they had made.

LESSONS OF LENIN'S LIFE.

On 20th January 1929, "Lenin Day" meeting was organised at which Mr. Spratt spok on the practical lessons to be derived by India from the work of Lenin, the greatest revolutionary of all times. Lenin's life work was the organisation of a revolutionary working class party for bringing about a revolution and constructing socialism in Russia and this movement had to be spread throughout the world. Lenin stood for complete and practical support to the colonial movement.

DANGERS OF "REFORMISM."

He had pointed out the dangers of reformism and the attitude to be adopted in the event of a world war, namely, turn it into civil war to overthrow Capitalism.

Mr. Muzaffur also spoke at this meeting on the principles of Leninism and Mitra urged the members of the intelligensia to declass themselves and to identify themselves with the working class and its movement and hasten the destruction of Capitalism.

In July/August 1928, the sixth World Congress of the Comintern was held at Moscow. Mr. Kemp read extracts from the programme which was adopted on that occasion: "The conquest of power by the proletariat does not mean peacefully capturing the machinery of the State by means of a parliamentary majority but the violent overthrow of bourgeois power and the complete destruction of the bourgeois State." Again. "The Soviet State completely disarms the bourgoisie and concentrates all arms in the hands of the proletariat. It is the armed proletariat State."

TASK BEFORE COLONIAL COUNTRIES.

The principal task in the colonial countries was defined as that of systematically developing the peasant (agrarian) revolution and fighting foreign imperialism for national independence. After considerable discussion the Colonial thesis was adopted. The Communists were asked to develop the revolutionary movement, use each and every conflict, revolutionise Trade Unions and win over the masses from the influence of national reformism, popularise the slogans of the Soviets, preach the dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry (and mass armed rising.

The policy of the W.P.P. was given up because it was a two-class party and ran the danger of being converted into a petty bourgeois party. Nothing could take the place of the Communist Party whose immediate organisation as a section of the C. I. was put forward as the imperative need. In the Colonial thesis there was a special chapter on India in which the basic tasks of the Indian Communists were formulated. These thesis were not printed in book form up to January 1929 but tre exhibits disclosed that the colonial thesis was discussed and adopted in the December Calcutta meetings of the C.P.I.

SOLVING THE MYSTERY.

Mr. Kemp tried to solve this mystery.

The colonial thesis was published in the Impreeor, the communists international organ, on 12th December and could not have reached the accused in time. Dr. Adhikari had arrived in India from Berlin on 10th December with extracts from the colonial thesis, which were seized in the Customs search on his landing. But he either managed to save one copy of the same, or somehow, they reached the accused in a secret way. It was noteworthy that all the typed copies found with the various accused tallied entirely with Dr. Adhikari's copy. Mr. Kemp also said that Dr. Adhikari had come with credentials from Germany and Mr. Usmani was present at the Sixth Congress under the assumed name of Sikander Sur.

LIQUIDATING W.P.P.

The Communist Party meetings were again held in Bombay from 15th to 19th March, on the very eve of the arrests which took place on March 20. In the meantime the accused had digested the discussion and the thesis passed by the C. I. and in these March meetings they decided to put them into practice. The relation of the W.P.P. and the C.P.I. was again discussed and it was decided to put in intensive efforts for the organisation of the C.P.I. and reorganise it into five departments, namely Trade Union Agitprop (Agitation-Propoganda), Organisation, Political and Secretariat. A sub-committee was appointed to draw a plan of immediate work. it was decided to liquidate the W.P.P. but to transform it into an organisation whose function would be to hold joint meetings of workers and peasants organisation for common objects.

In the meantime Mr. Muzaffar in Calcutta drew up a new constitution of the C.P.I. on the basis of the full programme of the C.I., of which was to be a properly recognised section. Mr. Muzaffar in his statement had said that it was only his draft which he had not even placed before the E.C. of the party but Mr. Kemp argued that the acts of one were the acts of all in the conspiracy.

On March 20 there was a general round-up and the accused were arrested in different parts of the country.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

VICE-CHANCELLORS MAY NOT BE WHOLE TIME OFFICERS

Allahabad And Lucknow Universities: Government Committee Report

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The report of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Government to make recommendations regarding the conditions of appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities and other matters in connection with the two Universities is published.

The Committee which was presided over by the Hon. J. P. Srivastava, Education Member Dr. Tarachand Dr. Ross Masood and Pandit Jagatnarain expressed the opinion that it was necessary to lay down that the Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole time servant. Dr. Ganesh Prasad and Mr. Srivastava opined that there might on occasions be a suitable person for the post of Vice-Chancellor who would not be willing to give up other employment for the purpose and Universities should be left free if so desire, to appoint as Vice-Chancellor persons who would not be required to be solely engaged in University work.

NO WHOLE-TIME OFFICER.

The motion that from the relevant sections of both acts the words "Shall be a whole-time officer of the University" be deleted was carried by 4 votes to 3. It was then accepted that if the acts were amended as proposed a proviso should be added to the sections above, "provided when a part time Vice-Chancellor is appointed, he shall not be a man in active service of Government."

Recommendations were made as to the constitutions of the two Universities. The Committee finally recommended that if the changes proposed to the sections regarding the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors are made the following words be added:

"He may either be honorary or receive such remuneration as may be determined by statute."—A.P.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Railway Board's Move

SIMLA, July 16.

It is stated in the course of a communique that having regard to the recent developments in rail road competition and with a view to bring about co-ordination in future developments the Railway Board contemplate holding this winter a conference with local governments where railway and other interests will be represented to have a complete survey of the existing position, future plan of road development and of railway requirements in the matter of feeder roads.

The Government of India have deputed Mr. K. G. Mitchell, Road Engineer with the Government of India and Mr. L. H. Kirkness, Railway Official attached to the Railway Board and instructed them to visit important centres in each province and report by November 15. These officers left Simla on July 14 to commence investigations in the Punjab. They will return to Simla on the 29th and leave for other provinces.—A.P.

Popular Army Leader

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 16.

"Leader who never lost big battle." "War Commander who never made mistake" are examples of tributes paid to Field Marshal Plumer who died this morning.

He was one of the most popular leaders that great British Army has ever known.

Congress 'Raid' On Notified Buildings

11 Arrests At Delhi

DELHI, July 17.

An attempt to regain possession of the notified buildings by the Congress led to some violence by a mob which accompanied the volunteers. While the attempt to regain possession of the office of the Provincial Congress Committee was foiled by the police who arrested the volunteers before they reached the buildings in Chandni Chowk, a batch of six volunteers marched to take forcible possession of Dharamsala Bholmal in Chark Hewalan, which having been notified by the Local Government as having been used as the headquarters of Congress volunteers, has been in police possession. Quite a big mob accompanied the volunteers and at the Dharamsala all combined to overpower three policemen who were on duty there, resulting in slight injuries to one constable.

Reinforcements were rushed to the scene from the Hauz Kazi police station to the rescue of the policemen and eleven persons including two Congress volunteers were arrested.

A similar raid was organised by Congress volunteers on the office of the Congress Reception Committee in Khari Baoli which is also a notified place and in the possession of the police.

Hoodwinking one constable who was on duty they entered the building and hoisted the Congress flag over it. The crowd melted on the arrival of the police.—A.P.

CONGRESSMAN JAILED FOR STOPPING TRAIN

"Gandhi Day" Sequel At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD July 16.

For pulling a communication cord and stopping the train a few miles away from Allahabad, Rai Saheb L. M. Banerji, Railway Magistrate has sentenced Ramsingh who admitted that he was a member of the Sitapur Congress Committee to a fine of Rs. 20 in default two months rigorous imprisonment. His companion Mukherji who did not pull cord was acquitted. Both were convicted on a second charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Delivering judgment the Magistrate remarked:

"One fails to understand what earthly object was sought to be gained by the Provincial Congress Committee directing the pulling of trains on "Gandhi Day."—A.P.

Masula Worker Jailed And Fined

MASULIPATAM, July 16.

A well-known local nationalist was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 being convicted under Section 44 of the Police Act and 117 I. P. C.—A.P.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

SIMLA, July 15.

The Gazette of India publishes the following:—

H. W. Wynter is appointed Brigadier Royal Artillery of a command and given a temporary rank of Brigadier Major. G. Sarterius, 16th Light Cavalry is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Captain B. C. Ilcely is promoted Major.

Lieutenants R. G. Triggs, Cantonment Department and G. H. R. Woodham are promoted Captains.

Second Lieutenant R. F. L. Thomas, 1st Battalion, Bombay Pioneers is promoted to Lieutenant.

Captains B. P. Baliga, R. K. Tandon and C. D. Malhoutra of I.M.S. are promoted to Majors.

Lt.-Col. W. R. Ames retires from service.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN FLOGGED

"Gandhi Day" Arrests At Karachi

KARACHI, July 16.

Thirty-four Congressmen arrested on "Gandhi Day" were convicted to-day by Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Twenty-two of them got six months, three were awarded four months and six were given nine tripes each.

The remaining three were released.—A.P.

POLICE RAID ON RATNAGIRI PRESS

1,000 Copies Of Proscribed Book Seized

RATNAGIRI, July 16.

At 7-30 this morning Inspector Bavale and the City Sub-Inspector Mr. Chavan with a posse of police raided the office of "Balwant," a local Marathi weekly and seized about a thousand copies of the book entitled "Account of my life and writings" by Vidyabhushan Tambe Shastri.

The police took possession also of all the issues of "Balwant" containing chapters from the said book.

It will be recalled that the book was proscribed by the Government recently—A.P.

GIRI'S "NO" TO SETALVAD

What R. T. C. Should Have Demanded

MADRAS, July 14.

In reply to Sir Chimanlal Setalwad's wire requesting Mr. V. V. Giri to sign the statement issued by the R. T. C. delegates who met in Bombay to discuss the change announced by the Secretary of State in the Reforms procedure, it is understood, Mr. Giri has intimated his inability to do so as he felt that the conference should have insisted on unconditional release of prisoners and repeal of ordinances and "repressive" laws so that a peaceful atmosphere might be created.—A. P.

BRITISH STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

LONDON, July 16.
(Special Cable.)

The Stock Exchange was today very quiet owing to the ending of fortnightly account but some good features were displayed.

Notably, Cables and Wireless issues and several West Australian minings were better on good development news.

Cereals were firmer, especially wheat, which was chiefly due to Russian purchases but other commodities were featureless.

Wool sales are proceeding with brisk competition at full current rates.—Reuter.

BELGIAN STRIKE TO END

LONDON, July 16.

Brussels.—Immediate return to work in all branches of industry affected by the Coal strike has been decided upon by a large majority at a meeting of the General Council of the Socialist Party subject to confirmation by the local organisations.

This follows the settlement of subsidiary disputes in the industries other than coal.—Reuter.

Winner Of King's Prize

LONDON, July 16.

At Bisley. Company Sergeant-Major Baylay (late of Fourth West Kent) won the King's Prize with a record aggregate of 289. Armourer Sergt. French First Herts) was second with 287 and Sergeant Fulton, last year's winner returned the card of 280.

Miss Badcock the only woman competitor remaining in the last hundred qualifiers scored 277.—Reuter's Special Service.

INDIAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE

Magistrate Oscar Brown Lays-down Princlple Applicable To All

Hold's Honorary Magistrate's Midnight Raid On Rooms Unjustified

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Court room of Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon, was kept lively, to-day, when the case of Ranchod Jetha and five others who were charged with stone throwing during the riots came up for trial.

Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, the first prosecution witness giving evidence deposed that on May 20 he was with the military, on duty, at station No. 4 at Chakla. At about 9-30 p.m. He received a phone message saying that Hindus were throwing stones towards the Muslim locality near Vadagadi. He with the military went to the place, and while they were investigating some stones were hurled at them, and they fell near their feet. Looking to the direction from which they came, the witness said he could make out that stones were being thrown from a particular building. He also saw on the terrace of that building some persons moving about. After satisfying himself about the particular building from which the stones came Mr. Lalkaka went to the Pydhonie Police station, and got the help of the police. They came to the building and under the direction of the witness the particular house was raided and six persons were arrested in that building, one from the ground floor, one from the passage on the top floor and four others in a room.

"CANNOT TELL DEFINITELY."

Cross-examined by Mr. Govardhandas, defence counsel, the witness said that he carried out his investigations regarding the house for about 20 minutes. He was not definite as to from what particular spot, he made out that stones were being hurled.

Goverdhandas: Could you tell me from what direction you entered D'Souza Street with the police.

Witness:—Well. I cannot tell you definitely.

Counsel:—Will you be ablo to say how many were arrested from the first building you raided?

Witness: Well, after such a length of time I could not possibly tell you the exact number. I believe, it was about five or six.

Counsel:—Did you arrest anybody.

Witness:—No. They were arrested under my directions.

EVIDENCE OF DY. INSPECTOR.

The next witness was Mr. Navalker, Deputy Inspector of the Pydhonie Police station. In his evidence he deposed, that he went with Mr. Lalkaka to D'Souza Street on the day in question. He was asked to raid a building, which he did.

At this stage the Magistrate intervened, and asked the witness: "Mr. Navalker, I want you to make clear this point. You went to search the building. Did you do the investigations, the arrests, etc., yourself, or were you doing what the witness (Mr. Lalkaka) ordered you to do. From his evidence I have got an impression that it was Lalkaka who did everything and that you were simply watching or doing what he ordered you to do.

"UNDER ORDER OF HON. MAGISTRATE."

Mr. Navalker:—I was doing what Mr. Lalkaka ordered me to do. I was under the orders of the Honorary Magistrate.

Continuing the witness stated that they arrested a watchman on the first floor. When they went up to the top floor they saw a man and put him under arrest.

EVERYMAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE.

Before delivering judgment the Magistrate observed: "An Indian's house is his castle as an Englishman's house is his castle and he can stand against the whole world from there. Cou can't go to a house at dead of night, knock at the door and disturb and arrest the inmates simply because you find some stones and slings on the terrace of the building. What was there to connect the men who were inside with the stones or slings? Besides, just because a stone comes from one building can you hold all people found in that building liable? The prosecution case cannot hold."

A LEGAL FLAW.

When orders were passed acquitting all the accused Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor, pointed out that the plea of the accused had not yet been recorded.

When the Court Clerk put the question: "do you plead guilty to the charge?" All the six persons said 'No' and Mr. Oscar Brown remarked, amidst laughter. "Having said 'No' let them now go away at once."

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 16.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Surrey v. Lancashire.—Surrey 362 for 7 (Sandham 115 (not out) Brown 53 Fender 50).

Worcestershire v. Hampshire—Hampshire 267 for 8 (Brown 89 Mead 56).

Derbyshire v. Somerset.—Derby 148 (J. Lee 5 for 45) Somerset 76 for nil.

Notts v. Middlesex—Middlesex 221 (Hart 50 Voce 4 for 59) Notts 35 for 3.

Kent v. Sussex—Kent 76 (Tate 6 for 38 Scott 4 for 32) Sussex 300 (H. Parks 84 Marriott 6 for 108) Kent in second innnings 9 for one.

Gloucestershire v. Warwickshire—Gloucester 385 (Hammond 92 Moore 69 Neale 67).

Warwick one for nil.

Yorkshire vs. All-India.—Indians 160 (Verity 5 for 65 Naoomal 48) Yorkshire 14 for 2.

Leicestershire v. Essex.—Essex 246 (Eastman 57) Leicester 16 for nil.

Glamorgan v. Northampton—Northants 315 (Snowden 96 Timms 77 Clay 5 for 100).—Reuter's Special Service.

DAVIS CUP

Germany To Meet U. S. In Interzone Final

LONDON, July 26.

Milan.—In the Davis Cup European Zone final Germany eliminated Italy by three matches to nil and qualified to meet the United States in the Interzone final.

In Doubles final Von Cramm and Prenn beat De Stefani and Delbono 6/3, 6/3, 6/2.—Reuter.

International Chess Tournament

LONDON, July 16.

Berne.—Alekhine beat Sultan Khan in the first round of the International Chess Tournament.—Reuter.

King's College School Wins Ashburton Shield

(Special Cable).

LONDON July 16.

The Ashburton Shield was won on July 7 by the King's College School, Wimbledon, with a score of 479.—Reuter.

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